Sc.; and a few Porto Ricos at our quotations, feebly sustained at the close.

ces of all kinds of Leaf continue supported, and ed and supply still light. Manufactured is firm, r, and the assortments much better. Sales of ly at 10½@15c.; 340 bales Havana at 24@29s.; s at 18@22c.; 300 cases Seedleaf at 7@13c.; 92 000 bales Cuba on terms not transpired.

requent auction sales that have lately been occurin prospect for a short future, operate in prevent- al business at private sale. We have had two week; the first was very spirited and nearly all e of fine and medium quotations showed an im- ½c.; other grades brought full prices. In blacks settled heavy, though no decline was established. nlookers that this was the best sale of the season. was large, attractive and spirited, nearly all the ul prices. The blacks were largely withdrawn, te firmly but rather quietly.

e has been less doing the past fortnight, owing to demands of which manufacturers are unwilling to the prices at which the manufactured goods are margin for profit. There is little coming in, and sustained. Sales of 50,000 lbs. fleece at 44@44c. . Pulled continues in very poor supply, and held- nacious of the little they have. Sales of 7000 lbs. er and 42@43c. for Extra.

CES CURRENT.

TED WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26.

: 20 ₩ ct. ad val.		Bar, Russ. NSab.—	@—
0@.6 00d — —		Bar, Sw.or.sizes,100 —	@—
.8 00d — —		Bar, Am. rolled, .80 —	@—
c%)—Duty: 20 ₩		Bar, Eng. refd'd..65 —	@87 50
ion —@— 28		Bar, Eng. Com...63 —	@—
Duty: 20 ₩ ct.		Sheet, Russia, 1st qual. ₩ lb.....	nom.
lb—26½@— 27½		Sheet, Eng.&Am.—	8½@— 4½
: 20 ₩ ct. ad val.		Lead—Duty: 20 ₩ ct. ad val.	
lb — @— 5½		Galena, ₩ 100 lb. 7 25	@—
— @— 4½		Spanish ..... —	@ 6 75
— @— 4½		Bar ..... —	@ 7 00
— @— 8½		Sheet & Pipe..... —	@ 7 75
Duty: 5 ₩ ct. ad v.		Leather, (Sole): 20 ₩ ct. ad val.	
— 45 @— 50		Oak (S.) Lt. ₩ lb.—	28 @— 32
Duty: 20 ₩ ct.		Oak, Middle..... —	25 @— 31
— 12½@— 14		Oak, heavy ..... —	25 @— 31
— 39 @— 40		Oak, dry hide..... —	23 @— 29
— @— 50		Oak, Ohio ..... —	24 @— 29
— 24 @— 26		Oak, Sou. Light.. —	21 @— 24
30 ₩ ct. ad val.		Oak, AB wetsldd.—	23 @— 24
— 5 00 @— —		Hemlock, light.... —	20 @— 20½
— @ 4 50		Hemlock, mid.... —	26 @— 27½
— 4 00 @ 4 50		Hemlock, heavy.—	14 @— 25
lb. 4 75 @ 5 75		Hemlock, dam.... —	21 @— 22
r: 10 ₩ ct. ad val.		Hemlock, pr. do.—	12 @— 14
lb.		Lime—Duty: 10 ₩ cent ad val.	
d.. 10 @— —		Rockland, com.. 1 05	@— —
— 12 @— —		Lump 1 37	@— —
d— 8½@— 9		Lumber—Duty: Timber and Firewood, 20: Boards, Timber, &c., shaped for use, 30; Boards &c., rough, 20 ₩ cent ad val.	
lb.— 13 @— 15		Timber, W. P. ₩ cub. ft..... —	20 @— 26
— 13½@— 15		Timber, S. Sc'y. or Bms ₩ M ft.—	20 @— 22 25
— 10½@— 12½		Timber, oak W.c.f.—	25 @— 30
— 10½@— 12		Timber, GI WO....	35 @— 40
— 10½@— 13		Timber OS&MR..50	@40 00
— 10½@— 10¾		Timber, Geo. Y.P. (by car.) ₩ cft.—	20 @— 24
Sheathing, rem.		Plank, GYP ₩ M.—	28 @— 35
RUFFEN.)—DUTY:		Plank, GYP. un..25	@27 00
Braders', 20; Pig		Plk.&Bds. NR. cl..37 50	@40 00
d, 5 ₩ cent. ad val.		Plk.&Bds. NR.2q..30	@35 00
ork.		Boards, NR. box..17 50	@20 00
2 lb..52 @— —		Bds. Alb.P. Spce.—	16 @— 20
—.27 @— 27½		Bds. city work'd.—	22 @— 25
— @— 25		Bds. city worked sur.cl'r. ceil'g—	20 @— 22
— @— 25		Plank, Alb. Pine.—	23 @— 25
.25 @— —		Plank, city wrk'd.—	22 @— 24
Goods:		Plank, city wrk'd. sur. cl. flooring—	25 @— —
yd.— 6 @— 8		Plank, Alb. Spruce—	18 @— 20
— 6 @— 8		Plank, city wrk'd.	
do.— 6 @— 8		Shingles, ₩ bch...	2 50 @ 3 00
— 7 @— 8		Do. Ced.Sft.1stqu. ₩ M	26 00 @33 00
— 10 @— 13		Do.Ced.Sft.2d qu..20	00 @26 00
— 8½@— 14		Do.Ced.2ft.2d qu..25	00 @50 00
— 14 @— 16½		Do. Comp'y. 3 ft...40	00 @— —
— 15 @— 25		Do. Cypress, 2 ft..22	00 @— —
— @— —		Do. Cypress, 3 ft...25	00 @— —
— 62 @— 63		Laths, E. & M..... 1	44 @ 1 50
— 2¾@— —		Staves, WO.Pine..7	500 @— —
— @— —		Do. WO. hhd.....	72 00 @— —
— 16 @— 16½		Do. WO. bbl.....	55 00 @— —
— @— 35		Do. RO. hhd.....	45 00 @— —
Duty: 25 ₩ ct.		Heading, WO....	72 00 @— —
₩lb.— 50 @— —		Molasses—Duty: 30 ₩ cent ad val.	
— 43 @— 46		N.Orleans, ₩gal.—	40 @— 45
: 20 ₩ ct. ad val.		Porto Rico.....	43 @— 44
ct.. 4 18 @ 4 25		Cuba Muscov.....	34 @— 38
— 2 25 @ 2 50		Trinidad, Cuba....	34 @— 36
lb.— — @ 4 25		Card. &c. sweet...	33 @— 35
— 1 22 @ 2 25		Nails—Duty: 30 ₩ cent ad val.	
— — @— —		Cut, 4d&6d ₩ lb.—	— @— 4
Hal..15 @— 16		Wr'ght, German...	— @— 7½
Mn.. 7 28 @ 8 00		Oil-Cake—Duty: Free.	
Hal.— — @— —		Thin ob.c. ₩ ton.—	40 @— 41
— 4 25 @ 4 50		Thick round.....	84 @— 85
— 4 25 @ 4 75		Naval Stores—Duty: 20 ₩ cent. ad val. [ALL CASH.]	
81.. — @24 50		Turpentine, S'th N.	
ice .. 28 00 @— —		Cr'y, ₩ 280 lb.—	@ 2 25
No.		Turp. Wilming'n.—	@ 3 12
lbl.— — @10 25		Tar " ₩ bbl 2 50	@— —
o. 2.— — @ 9 25		Pitch..... 2 —	@ 2 25
bbl.— — @ 9 50		Rosin, com. oil.. 1 62½	@— —
bbl.. 4 — @ 5 25		Do. wh. ₩ 280 lb.—	2 @ 5 —
bbls.. 25 @— 40		Spirits Turp.....	37 @— 38
bbl.— — @— 37		Oils—Duty: Palm, 10; Olive, Linseed, Sperm, (foreign fisheries,) and Whale or other fish (foreign,) 30 ₩ ct. ad val.	
₩ lb.— 11 @— 11½		Flor. 30 g.....	— @— —
d Meal—Duty: ad val.		Olive,12b.b.&bx.. 3 50	@ 4 50
2.50 @— —		Olive, in c.₩gal.. 1 20	@— —
2.— 6 00 @ 6 62½		Palm, ₩ lb.....	10 @— —
2.— 6 98 @ 7 00		Linseed, cm. ₩ g.	85 @— —
2.— 7 00 @ 7 12½		Linseed, Eng....	84 @— 85
2.— 7 25 @— —		Whale.....	@— 38
do.. 6 81 @ 7 00		Do. refin. Winter..	90 @— —
do.. 7 06 @ 7 25		Do. refin. Sum....	@— —
do.. 7 50 @ 8 00		Sperm, crude..... 1	82 @ 1 88
Com. 7 37 @ 9 62½		Do. Winter, unbl.. 2	05 @— —
do.. 7 87 @ 8 00		Do. Spring, unbl.—	@— —
do.. 7 87 @10 —		Soaph. ref. bl'ch.—	92 @— 98
do.. 8 50 @10 50		Lard Oil, S. & W.—	83 @— 86
do.. 7 87 @— —		Provisions—Duty: Cheese, 30; all other, 20 ₩ cent ad val.	
do.. 8 75 @— —		Beef, Mx.cp. ₩bl. 9 25	@11 —
do.. 8 00 @ 9 00		Do. do. City.. 12 00	@13 —
City.. 8 75 @ 9 00		Do. Mess, extra...13 75	@14 50
y.. 8 87 @ 8 75		Do. Prime, ctry.. 8 25	@ 8 50
y.. 8 50 @ 8 75		Do. Prime, City... 8 50	@ 8 75
ist.. 7 75 @ 8 12		Do. do.Ms.₩ tce..17 00	@23 00
— 4 00 @ 6 25		Pork, Ms. bbl..... 15 75	@15 87
y.. 8 87 @ 8 50		Do. Prime..... 14 98	@15 —
— 8 87 @— —		Do. do. mess.... 16 25	@17 00
nch..18 @— —		Do. clear..... 18 —	@18 50
DUTY: not d'd, 30; Dry ct. ad val.		Lard,O.P.inb ₩ lb—	10 @— 10½
k.— 4 00 @— —		Hams, Pickled.... —	@— 9½
₩ bx.. 3 25 @ 3 87½		Shoulders, pkld... —	@— 7½
₩lb— 15 @— 22		Beef, Hams in Pickle, ₩ bbl..18 00	@18 00
— 18 @— 18½		Beef, Smoked ₩ lb—	9 @— 11
— 13 @— —		Butter, Gran. Co.—	26 @— 27
— 9 @— —		Do. St. fair to pr.—	20 @— 24
— 24 @— —		Do. Ohio.....	17 @— 19
nd Skins—Duty		Cheese.....	8 @— 10½
t. ₩ lb.— — @— —		Rice—Duty: 20 ₩ cent ad val.	
k.. 1 25 @— —		Ord. to fr. ₩ 100 lb. 4 —	@ 4 87½
— 1 00 @— —		Good to prime... 4 50	@ 4 62½
ph, pr. 2 75 @ 3 75		SALT—Duty: 20 ₩ cent ad val.	
rn.. 2 25 @— —		Turk's Is. ₩ bu.—	40 @— —
orth.. 1 25 @— —		St. Martin's.....	62½ @— —
outh.. 12½@— 18		L'pool.Gr.'sack.—	52 @— —
a ..... 25 @— 75		St. Ubes.....	1 40 @— —
— 40 @— 75		Do. do. Ashton's. 1	47½@ 1 80
herm.. 50 @ 1 00		Seeds—Duty: Clover and Timothy, Free; Linseed, 10; Flax Seed, 20 ₩ cent ad val.	
rn.. 1 25 @— —		Clover, ₩lb.....	18½@— 14
rth .. 1 50 @— —		Timothy, ₩tce...24 —	@25 00
's. a..... — @ 4 25		Flax, Am. rough.. 2 12	@— 2 17
a ..... 25 @ 1 00		Sheetings—Duty: 20 ₩ ct.	
coa.... 56 @— 60		White, ₩p..... —	@— —
an .... 30 @— 33		Brown..... —	@— —
₩ lb.— 26 @— 28		Shot—Duty: 20 ₩ cent ad val.	
Marcd.— 28 @— 33		Drop&Buck(c) ₩2—	7 @— 7½
Inter.— 18 @— 20		Buck, comp. (do).—	@— —
Duty: 20 ₩ ct. ad v.		Soap—Duty: 30 ₩ cent ad val.	
₩ bu. 1 12 @ 1 20		New-York, ₩lb....	5 @— 8½
— 1 75 @ 1 80		Castile.....	9 @— 11
— 1 75 @ 1 85		Soda(ley. Conc.)—Duty—	
ph.. 1 75 @ 1 85		Pigs, Bars, and Plates 5;	2½@— —
nix. w.. 1 80 @ 1 85		15 ₩ cent. ad val.	
ern.. 1 14 @ 1 15		Plates ₩ D.6mos. 6 50	@ 6 62½
— 65 @— 70		Spices—Duty: Pepper, 30; all other, 40 ₩ cent ad val.	
ite.— 67 @— 68		Cassiainmts, ₩lb—	36½@— 37½
wh.— 68 @— 70		Ginger, Race.....	5½@— —
low.. 68 @— 70		Mace	85 @— 90
ced.. 64 @— 66		Nutmegs, No. 1...	92½@— 95
do.— 68 @— 70		Pepper, Sumat....	@— 11½
da.... 12 @— 13		Pimento, Ja. (c).—	11½@— 13
— 42 @— 43		Cloves, (c)	12½@— 13½
— 40 @— 41		Sugars—Duty: 30 ₩ cent.	
— 42 @— 43		St. Croix, ₩D....	6¾@— 8¾
— 36 @— 37		New-Orleans.....	6¾@— 8¾
2 lbs. 2 12 @ 2 18¾		Cuba Muscova....	7 @— 8½
wder—Duty: 20 ct		Porto Rico.....	9¾@— 9¾
25 lb. 5 00 @ 7 00		Havana, White....	7 @— 9
— 4 50 @ 5 00		Havana, B&Y.....	7 @— 9
		Manilla.....	7¾@— —
₩100 lb— — @ 1 12½		Stuarts' D.R.L.—	10¾@— —
		Stuarts' do. do. C.	10¾@— —
		Stuarts' do. do. g.	10 @— —
ton.— — @— —		Stuarts' (A) c....	10¾@— —
— — @— —		Stuarts' ground ext. sup.—Duty 10 ct ad v.	
lb.— — @— 10½		Tallow—Duty: 20 ₩ ct. ad val.	
ton.— — @— 11		Am. prime, ₩lb.—	10 @— 10½
r.— 90 00 @— —		Gunpowder.....	13 @— 15
ressed.. 2 50 @ 2 85		Hyson.....	27 @— 65
Duty: 2 ₩ ct. ad val.		Hyson	18 @— 25
tyres 20		Y. Hyson, mixed..	8 @— 18
lb.— 26½@— 27		Hyson Skin.....	8 @— 13
s. C.— 13 @— 13¾		Twankay	28 @— 38
— 24½@— 24¾		Ning & Oolong....	17 @— 18
— 21 @— —		Powchong.....	23 @— 28
&c.— 18 @— 19½		Ankoi.....	17 @— 25
s.&d.— 22 @— —		Congou.....	17 @— 30
ss &c. — @— —		Tin, (Zinc.)—Duty: Pig, Bars and Block, 5; Plates & Sheets, 15 ₩ cent. ad val.	
as.— @— 20½		Banca cash ₩ lb.—	34 @— —
direct).— @— 22½		Straits time.....	33 @— —
g. s'r.— 15½@— —		English	@— —
Buff.— 14 @— 14½		Plates, 1-8X, ₩ bx.	11 3/4@— —
ll pce.— 99 @ 1 00		Plates, I C.....	9 37½@— —
ated.— 99 @ 1 00		Wool—Duty: 30 ₩ ct. ad val.	
laugh.. 1 00 @ 1 40		A. Sax. Fl'ce ₩ lb—	49 @— 53
—Duty: 30 ₩ ct. ad v.		A. F. B. Merino.—	44 @— 45
ral.— 73 @— 75		Do. do. City.....	42 @— 43
—Duty: 30 ₩ ct. ad val.		Do. Mess, extra...	28 @— 30
& Wt.— — @— nom.		Do. Prime, ctry...	25 @— 28
& Wt.— 7 @— 10		Do. do.Ms.₩ lb.—	29 @— 30
—Duty: ₩ ct. ad val.		No. 1. Pulled Co.—	32 @— 35
& R. G. — @— —		Extra Pulled C.—	30 @— 32
— 8 @18 —		Peruv. Wash.....	13 @— 14
—Duty: 10 ₩ ct. ad v.		Valp. Unwash....	13 @— 14
₩ lb.— 1 00 @ 1 40		S. Am. Com. W....	12 @— 14
— 80 @ 1 10		S. A. E. R. W....	14½@— 16
— 0 95 @ 1 05		S. Am. Unw.....	8 @— 9
lls..... 1 00 @ 1 20		S. A. Cord's W....	22 @— 25
—Duty: 30 ₩ ct. ad val.		E. India, Wash....	24 @— 28
lish and		African Unw.....	9 @— 10
& ton.. 36 00 @ 36 50		African Wash.....	13 @— 14
₩ lb.... — @— nom.		Smyrna, Unw.....	13 @— 14
. NFK.— — @— —		Smyrna, Wash....	23 @— 24
Sips.— — @— —		Zinc—Duty: In Pigs, Bars, Sheets, 15 ₩ cent. ad val.	
Pal.— — @— —		No Sheets.....	8½@— —
		Sheating, V. M....	@— —

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PROSPECTUS for Volume VIII. is on the seventh page.

The Independent.

"BUT AS WE WERE ALLOWED OF GOD TO BE PUT IN TRUST WITH THE GOSPEL, EVEN SO WE SPEAK, NOT AS PLEASING MEN, BUT GOD, WHICH TRIETH OUR HEARTS."

VOLUME VIII. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1856. NUMBER 383.

The Independent.

Special Contributors.

THE following persons are engaged as special contributors to the columns of *The Independent*, over their own signatures:—Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D.D., (C.,) Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, (*,) and Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, (H. B. S.)

Correspondents

from different sections of the Union; from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and the Holy Land, have been engaged to write for the columns of THIS JOURNAL.

Our Special Contributors.

SLAVERY, USURPATION, DESPOTISM.

THERE is a lesson in the debates in Congress on the electioneering frauds and Border Ruffianism in Kansas that ought to be pondered. A large party of Representatives have been seen affirming the sacredness of a fraudful usurpation, and ready to brand as treasonable any opposition against it, and to crush any attempt to investigate it. A despotic usurper like Louis Napoleon would rejoice with such a Court of Senators and Representatives to affirm the divine right of his crime. Doctrines that will support despotism answer just as well for slavery, and men that will support slavery would, under appropriate circumstances, be found just as strong and remorseless in support of despotism.

There is the same lesson in the doings of a similar party determined to defend a similar fraud, in the case of Barstow's assumed election as Governor of Wisconsin. Compare these cases and their result with the successful fraud of Napoleon. Why do Barstow, and Whitfield, and the Border Ruffians fail in this game, while on the other side of the water the *imperial despot is successful*? Given, in *France, a fraudful election*, a tyrant determined to profit by it, and a Parliament to sanctify the wrong and repress inquiry; and the conspiracy and the fraudful votes, and the semblance of a legal Parliament, shall inure to the success of the usurper. But in much the same circumstances, given, in America, a fraudful election, a pro-slavery candidate to hold by it, and a legislature to confirm and sanction the wrong; and with all this the game is unsuccessful; there is a higher power, a Court of Justice, free and independent, where investigation cannot be stifled; and the fraudfully elected tool of a party and of slavery has to submit to the judgment of the court, for the people will sustain *that*, and not the mandate of the usurper.

Now why is this? Whence this mighty difference? Why cannot the usurpation practised so successfully in France be as successfully practised in America, and on the same declarative grounds of formal law, and supreme respect, unquestioning, for official and legal authority? Especially when in America, as in France, there is a party willing and eager to defend the fraud, and resist the scrutiny, and confirm the despotism, and make it treasonable to deny its legality? Some would answer, because the people are accustomed to self-government. Others, because of an independent Supreme Court. But not so. Neither wisdom nor self-government in the people, nor an independent judiciary, would prevent their being sacrificed, prevent the success of such a fraudful *coup d'etat* for slavery and despotism, were it not for one thing, *the want of a standing army at command*. Only for one reason *is* the game unsuccessful here, *executive guards and bayonets wanting*. Give that requisite, in addition *to a party* determined on a despotism and capable *of fraud*, or resolved on slavery and ready to back up a fraudful election, and you give the power of usurpation, and nothing can prevent it. It is just as certain that Barstow would have held his fraudfully obtained authority if he had had a standing army devoted to him at his disposal, as it is that for want of such support he has been compelled to resign. You may say he was compelled to resign because the court went into the investigation of the fraud. But if, backed by a conspiring party in the legislature, he had had a standing army, however small, such an investigation could not have been commenced, he would not have suffered it; the members of any court daring to undertake it would have been arrested and thrown into prison on the charge of treason.

When Louis Napoleon seized the throne of France the Legislative Court pronounced him a traitor and condemned him to death; but it mattered not; he had the army of France under his control, and so the usurpation of an hour could be made a fact of law and of possession, the manner of which it should be treason to inquire into.

Now it is astonishing and ominous to see, under the pressure of the power of slavery, a large and threatening party in our national legislature, sanctioning the principle and the manner of such usurpation. Shamelessly admitting the fact of the crime, of a huge elective fraud and violence in the formation of the pro-slavery Kansas legislature, they have nevertheless affirmed the inviolable sacredness of the fraudful act, by which, according to the forms of law, but in violation of it, the legislative power has been constituted. They have shown themselves ready to compel all men to bow down to that power on pain of treason. They have been ready to declare any investigation of the fraud treasonable; not to pronounce the fraud itself a crime, but any resistance to it; possession and success sanctify it on the side of slavery. And when the outraged freemen of the State, repudiating the fraud, and the legislature thus forced upon them, have appointed a new legislature, with a new constitution, they have shown themselves ready for even the arrest and imprisonment of its members, ready to take sides with the oppressor and usurper for the sake of slavery, and proposing to send an armed force to compel subjection!

Now this kind of reasoning and example is a party madness full of desperate hazard. In the present case, if there had been the standing army, a usurpation would have been the result, as absolute as any ever perpetrated. The actors in the elective fraud and the attempted usurpation have had all the help which President Pierce could give them. And if the government of this country had had a standing army at their control and disposal, as Louis Napoleon has at his, beyond all question the people of Kansas would have been hopelessly enslaved. The elective frauds and the consequent usurpation would have been protected and enforced. Our only salvation has been the want of a standing army. Our liberties would not last twenty years longer, if our government had a standing army at its disposal. As it is, our Executive wields a patronage and power, the adroit use of which in the course of four years, with a strong despotic party to sustain him, can accomplish almost anything. These doctrines of slavery concerning the sacredness of elective frauds, and the treasonableness of resistance to any government founded on them, are a very convenient platform over which, were it necessary for the support of slavery, our government could at any time, by a well-contrived *coup d'etat*, pass from a Republic to a Monarchy, as absolute as ever exercised oppression over men. C.

General Schuyler, Secretary of State of the Free State of Kansas, went from Ithaca last spring, and was one of the first settlers of Council City. Measures are in progress to raise a stock company to establish mills and other improvements at the place without delay.

SEEDS AND SEEING.

IT is the first of April! April is the month of buds and birds.

Winter seeks for little snow scarfs which she left under fences, or on edges of the wood, and takes them all away. The ground looks up and begs the sun to warm it. Gentle days and cool nights the maple trees love,—good and motherly trees, full of sap and blue-birds. Maple groves are arboral herds which give their perpendicular breasts to the rude solicitation of the auger. Elder spouts and rough-hewn troughs are the milker's hand and bucket. April! Does it not make you think of flocks of birds just come from the South, wild with new love, or pensive with nests to be built or revamped? There must be buds where there are birds. There are little flowers somewhere that nobody has ever looked at, new, fresh, in resurrection robes. Those sparrows and robins, and blue-birds, and black-birds are trumpet-sounders that call the flowers from their graves. Do you not feel the air blowing through your very heart? Is not the germinant and springing influence at work at your pulse? Do you not love the balsamic smell of poplar buds just unglued,—and the smell of grass just sprouting, and of moist earth, and of woods full of old leaves, and of the very air that reeks with those nameless odors which we call spring-scents? Very well. *April fool to you!* There is no such thing as all this. February lay in the bed of March, March ejected from its own home is walking up and down in April; and there is no South wind that can exorcise the malicious spirit. Not one single warm, balmy, joyous day has the season had as yet! The wind is in the west. It blows cold and cutting. It makes no difference which way it blows. The north wind is cold, the north-west is cold, the west is cold, the south-west is coldest of all and the most boisterous and tenacious.

What shall be done? Men that have been accustomed to rise at a certain hour in the morning, will wake at that hour, though you curtain the windows never so darkly and shut out all light. So it is with us in regard to spring. By this time of the year we have been wont to smell blossoms, to wander in the edges of forests, to ride out to pastures and swamps, about which black-birds congregate, and hear their endless jargon and debate. A fresh flock of black-birds always remind us of a troop of lusty school-boys tearing about, vociferating, racketing, with every form of exhilarating tumult. But there is nothing of all this as yet.

Nature has caught the boy's privilege up into the realm of seasons, and is playing April Fool upon an immense pattern! The sun looks out just as if it were warm, and when you walk out to enjoy it, it seems to laugh and whisper April Fool! You look at the vane. It points nearly due south. Ah! that is comfortable. Now for an uncloaked walk. You open the door and it whistles a chilly April Fool! in your face! Where you last year found young leaves growing in warm nooks, and shuffling the rustling pile with your feet, every step of your search will say, April Fool!

In the glens and ravines the streams are yet edged with ice, and if you venture up into the mountain precincts you shall hear rills flowing down behind casements of half-transparent ice, as if a warrior's blood were flowing down from out of his steel armor. Alas for April! We have called upon this welcome friend so often and always found him out, that we give it up. But do come and see us when you come—do! Call in sometime in May!

Meantime, if we cannot have the reality we will have the imaginary. We will use the subtle and mysterious principle of association and get at our old enjoyments in some faint and shadowy manner. Let us then go to a seed store. Do you go to that one which you like best, and we will go to Allen's for our farm seed and to Thorburn's for our garden seeds. There is something in the very sight of a genuine seed store that does us good. Even when we lived in the West, and went to the country store, where the annual box of seed from the "Union Shaker Village," or the later rival box from "Landreth," was displayed, we felt a relaxation, and *smelt* garden long before it was time to have one. But how much more exciting and comforting is it to go into a seed establishment! True, a seed is a seed. But it is a good deal more than a seed. It has a history, and it is ready for another history. A whole summer is wrapped up in that pea. A whole summer wrought to form that bean. A whole summer spent its time about that ear of corn. It came forth small as a needle. It stood tremulous and yellow for weeks, it waxed apace in June, it rustled in July, it stood up the noblest of all the grasses in August, with a many-fringed band of flowers on its lap, and with a little baby ear at its breast, with silken hair hanging down uncombed yet untangled, and spotted and powdered with pollen. This is the time to wander in the corn! You are hidden at six steps. It is a pet forest. People ride past and wagons roll within a few rods of you, and you are unseeing and unseen. The wind comes in gentle puffs, and sets all the pliant sword leaves a-quake. Little birds that do not know that you are there fly in and alight within hand reach, but at a glance, seeing their mistake, fly as if the tassel were hot and burnt their feet! We see all *that*, in those barrels of Tuscarora corn, in that white flint corn, and in that yard-long ear of yellow flint.

Here are bins of peas. We shall take the *Cedo Nulli* for our early crop, and the *Champion of England* for our main supply of marrowfat peas. We will add a quart each of Bishop's Long Pod and the British Queen. Do not think that we are looking simply at these little shriveled pellets. Each pea is a lens. We see through it afar into summer. There stand long rows of pea vines! They would fain shake hands with you, and hold out little clusters of sweet blossoms; the only hand which they have. We have seen the wind shaking hands with them often.

Dear beans! Here you are. Though you *do* come up wrong end first, after you *are* up, nothing can be more praiseworthy than your conduct. Here is the Lima, full of twining aspirations, for whose industry no pole is long enough, and alas, no summer either, in Berkshire County. We must turn, therefore, for the next best, to the *London Horticultural* pale bean. But here are yellow, black, speckled, dun-colored, red, bush beans, the world-renowned *snaps*. Beans will be honorable so long as *succotash* has one firm friend. This boon the Indians left us. Succotash is a liquid compromise between corn and beans. It is perfect when its flavor is that of corn lapsing into bean, and of bean just changing into corn. In short, it is a dish whose flavor represents the evanishing point of both beans and corn, toward a mystic vegetable union in some happier sphere. But to be perfect there should always be a hierophantic bit of pork, presiding over the nuptials and giving its unctuous blessing.

In those little rough and ragged shells reposes the germ of the Bassano beet, best of all early beets. The poets celebrate the early blushes of the morning. For ourselves we have a preference for the extra-early turnip beet!

Honest Cabbage! Who could believe that a mighty drumhead, or a wrinkled savoy, would ever emerge from that little brown seed! Aristocratic Cauliflower!—one of the few flowers that do best in a pot.

As we look about at all the stock of garden goods, celery, cucumber, egg-plant, radish, parsnip, lettuce, we almost hear the bees hum, and hens crooning and scratching in the garden! Those pumkins' seeds swell as we look at them into great red globes and lie plump and fat all over the corn-fields!

Ah, wicked Water-melons, ye lie stumbling-blocks in the boys' way! If tempting to sin is itself a sin how many will be scored up against you.

And here is the brilliant Pepper. How much these littled red-cheeked cherry peppers put one in mind of equally pretty-cheeked maidens. Alas, yes! That there is no disputing about tastes, is true to no one more than him who has bitten a pepper-pod.

I can hear the insects buzzing over the beds of thyme, sage, summer-savory. I can imagine myself lying under apple trees in a faint afternoon of August, and smelling the fennel, the dill, the carroway, which every puff of wind brings from the garden. Here, too, is lavender and pennyroyal, saffron for children and catnep for pet cats; balm and mint for boys with a stomach-ache; sweet basil and marjoram for dainty cooks; wormwood, rue, boneset, horehound, and elecampane for all sorts of ailments in all sorts of places.

What shall we say of flower-seeds? Our eyes flash with a hundred imaginary colors at the very thought of them. But enough. The flower garden at another time. We have regaled ourselves. We have cheated April. In spite of cutting winds and frosted earth, and gardens buried deep beneath banks of snow, we have had a touch of gardening. As long as Thorburn keeps such bins and bags, and boxes of every seed that gardeners love, we shall have it in our power, by a magical power given us, to sit down and call up to our feet rows of beans, lines of peas, battalions of corn, nets of melons, wide wandering cucumbers, and sweet smelling herbs that make flies frisk for joy, and that rouse the sober bees into antics of honied delight.

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FROM OUR FRENCH CORRESPONDENT.

X—, March 4th, 1856.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDEPENDENT:

GENTLEMEN:—As the greatest mystery envelops the deliberations of the Congress, it would be vain to attempt to choose between the innumerable conjectures set afloat by the fertile brains of the Paris and London newsmongers. Grave, semi-official newspapers, such as the *Constitutionnel* and the *Pays*, are reduced to quarrel about the manner in which the armchairs of the ambassadors are placed around the table of the conferences, one maintaining the alphabetic order has been followed in placing the plenipotentiaries, the other asserting that they were placed according to the order of their presentation to the Emperor. This important question as yet remains unsettled. By the uncertainty which reigns even upon so insignificant a detail, you may judge of the ignorance of the public about what takes place during the sittings.

The people of Paris generally believe that peace will be made, I mean that part of the people which read newspapers and talk about *foreign* affairs. The great mass of the Paris population are perfectly indifferent; and among the lower classes there is rather a leaning in favor of war.

Great efforts have been made by some French and Belgian newspapers, especially in the shape of Eastern correspondences, to spread abroad the idea that the Anglo-French alliance was not as harmonious now as before. Perhaps it may be said that it is not as cordial, but it is as close and strong as ever. The Star (France) and the Satellite (England) are so linked together that no breaking away one from another is possible.

For the present an armistice has been concluded until the 1st of April. Until that time we are not likely to hear of those fights and massacres, which for so long a time have filled daily the columns of our newspapers. Some interpret this suspension of hostilities in this way: It means, they say, that in the course of March, all the great questions are to be solved by the conference; that no time is to be granted to Russia, beyond that strictly needed to give a clear answer to the demands of the Western powers; that the time granted will not interfere with the Spring campaign if war is to continue.

Ten thousand men, garrisoned in Lyons, have received orders to leave for the Crimea. The regiments in the East which had been recalled have been ordered to stay. The Emperor, in opening yesterday the legislative body has spoken in doubtful terms: he hopes for peace, yet France must be ready for war. What does all that mean? The future alone can reveal it to us.

One of the institutions which has often acted against the wishes of Bonaparte since he has taken the supreme power is that of the Jury. Whenever the jury has been called to pronounce upon political offenses, it has shown a mildness which has disappointed the severity of the government. It would spread discontent in the country, even now, if that institution were suppressed; on the other hand the other courts (*tribunaux correctionnels*) whose judges are chosen by the Emperor, cannot pronounce according to law, penalties of a severe kind for political offenses. Now, a new law is being prepared at the ministry of justice, to extend the power of these lower courts. They are going to be able to inflict ten years imprisonment, and to judge henceforth in causes which formerly were reserved to the jury alone. This change has principally been called for by the extraordinary development taken lately by the secret societies in the South of France, and the object is to strike with terror their members by the prospect of a terrible punishment.

From a document lately published I extract the following interesting statistics. The reformed churches of France with the exception of fifteen consistories on which no information had yet been obtained, possess 778 ministers, 1191 places of worship; 1309 schools containing 62,200 pupils. If to these figures we add for the free evangelical churches of France and the stations of the evangelical societies 70 ministers and 200 places of worship, and a due number of both for the fifteen consistories not included above, we reach very nearly the number of 1000 ministers and 1500 places of worship among the Protestants of France. These figures are far superior to those given last summer in the conferences of the Evangelical Alliance in Paris.

In spite of their revolution, our neighbors of Spain do not seem to be much better off than ourselves as regards religious liberty. Only there we see papists, for want of Protestants, persecuting the members of their own church: Father Morgaes, belonging to the order of Dominicans, a Doctor of Divinity, once professor in the University of Alcala, is actually in prison in Madrid. Toward the end of last year, Father Morgaes had published a work in which he attacked pretty sharply the Pope's decree on the immaculate conception. On that account he was soon after thrown in prison by the Archbishop. F. Morgaes is sixty-six years old and partially paralytic. He has been put in a dark and damp cell where a jesuit has charge to watch over him. As his health suffered much from the unhealthiness of the cell, F. Margaes begged to be put in

FROM OUR FRENCH CORRESPONDENT.

X—, February 24th, 1856.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDEPENDENT:

GENTLEMEN:—Again, and for ever, it would seem, I must speak of persecution in France against evangelical Christians. The new converts belonging to the churches gathered in the *Haute Vienne* by the Evangelical Society of France, with the ministers and school-masters who work in that promising field, have been recently fined to the amount of nearly two thousand dollars. The only crime of the men so heavily fined, was to have met, for the purpose of Christian worship, without the permission of the government. They had repeatedly asked for such a permission; it had been obstinately refused; and in consequence they had met without it. Hence the sentence of the court of Bellac. The accused, on this occasion, charged with having violated the law of the state, claimed the benefit of a higher law. One of them, a peasant, said: "I have attended the meetings; I cannot give up God's service; I am ready to give to Cæsar the things that belong to Cæsar, but if Cæsar forbids that which is commanded of God, judge yourselves which of them must be obeyed." Whereupon the imperial attorney indignantly exclaimed: "Learn, sir, that the Christian's first duty is humility and submission! What would become of us if it were permitted to oppose religious duties to a law of the state? it would be the chaos itself!" The Rev. Edmond de Pressensé, from Paris, pleaded with warmth and talent before the court, the cause of his brethren; but all efforts were vain, and his eloquence before the judges was as fruitless as had been, some time ago, the humble supplication presented to *His Majesty the Emperor* in person.

Acts of persecution like this form part of a system of measures calculated to induce the Pope to pay to his liberator, Louis Napoleon, the long-desired visit which has so often been spoken of. When first invited to visit France, Pio IX manifested the greatest reluctance to reside, even for a short time, in a country where the press could speak of him freely, where Protestantism was not only allowed to subsist, but had even the liberty of propagating itself among the Romanists. Now, he need not delay his visit on that score. The French press, in accordance with orders, will be at the Pope's feet, if he comes; his cars will be cheered with the accounts of Protestants fined and imprisoned, of places of worship and schools shut up by authority. He may even see more than the sham enthusiasm created on purpose to welcome him. The consistories of the Protestant churches of Nimes, St. Hippolyte, and other places, who lately went and humbly paid their respects to the popish Bishop of Nimes, may, and very likely would, find in the coming of a Pope too fine an opportunity for the servility which led them to the feet of a Bishop. They said flattering words to the one, they would kneel before the other. Let me add that the consistories who thus, out of a desire to please Bonaparte, have dishonored their Protestantism, are among the most rationalistic of France. Considering themselves, ministers and all, as public functionaries, they deemed it proper for them to bow before a functionary of a higher order.

But to return. It is hoped that the Pope will come. Some say for the crowning of the Emperor, others for the baptism of the imperial baby—when it is born. Several French Bishops now in Rome are endeavoring to persuade the Pope, and to overcome the opposition of Cardinal Antonelli, who, with the majority of the sacred college, is opposed to the Pope's journey to France. Villecourt, Bishop of Larochelle, lately made Cardinal, now in Rome, has even gone so far as to give to understand, that if his holiness refuses to come it may lead to the withdrawal not only of the French troops from Rome, but also of that moral support, on the part of Napoleon, which has more than once saved from ruin the temporal power of the Pope.

The great question of the day, as you may well imagine, is the probable result of the *Congress* or *Conference*, now about to open in Paris. Is peace or war to come out of it? That *fifth* point is verily the Pandora Box; everybody, with mingled fear and hope, is waiting to know its contents; yet the majority believe in what they most desire: namely *peace*—a peace, according to an ex-minister, "with which everybody will be satisfied, and of which nobody will be proud." The men in whose hands the fate of Europe now rests are at present gathered in Paris. Monday next they will meet at the foreign office. Walewski, a Pole by birth, once a soldier fighting for his country's liberty, now the right-hand man of Louis Napoleon, will occupy the chair in the Conferences. The English representatives, in spite of every rumor to the contrary, will concur in everything proposed by France. England, now, is more afraid of France than of Russia, and Russia herself is disposed to court France, if, in doing so, she can in any degree injure the Anglo-French alliance. Already the English papers are growing less enthusiastic in their praises of their "gallant" and "noble" ally. "What do you think of the Emperor of the French?" said lately Lord Cowley to one of the heads of the Orleanist party. "I think of him now," answered the other, "that which your newspapers will say two months hence." And one could foresee easily what might be said, in case of a change of aspect in public affairs, by that dishonored English press, which, one day could find no words strong enough to brand the infamous adventurer who had overthrown his country's constitution,—and the next day exhausted the dictionary of adulation, to gain the good will of the dread despot whose protracted success had, it seems, wiped away all the crimes.

The news of a peace about to be made has been received with incredulity among the army in the Crimea. Many among the soldiers expressed their indignation that before a decided victory had been achieved, peace should be spoken of by the French Government. Amongst the Turks, the impression was quite different. They are fairly tired of the presence of their protectors; they feel that as long as they are there, the Sultan is not master at home; they long for the fulfillment of that engagement entered into by the Allies, that forty days after a treaty of peace would be signed, the Allied armies should leave the Turkish territory. Their hopes in that respect, however, will be vain. France will require that instead of forty days, the Allied troops be allowed to stay in the East at least one year and a half. Meanwhile, an attempt is being made at Constantinople to reorganize the Turkish empire. The measures proposed in the conferences there, if sanctioned by the Congress of Paris, will amount to a revolution, the consequences of which it is impossible to calculate. Only think of the Koran being no more the code of the country; and of a set of Christian laws substituted for the innumerable abuses of arbitrary power which characterize the Turkish administration! The point upon which the Sultan is most unwilling to yield, regards religious liberty—the liberty for a Turk to change his religion. The representatives of the Allied powers insist upon the repeal of the law which makes conversion to Christianity a capital offense for the Mohammedans; but at last accounts, it was not yet granted. The Turkish government is willing not to apply that law, and promises everything short of its repeal; but they think they must allow it to stand, in order to make all the other reforms about to be introduced, more acceptable to the old Turkish anti-reform party, at the head of which stand the priests.

One can hardly help being amazed to see France, abroad, the champion of liberty in any degree, when one sees how the very name of liberty is treated in France. At the funeral of David the sculptor, a man shouted in the cemetery, *Vive la liberté!* as an homage paid to the memory of a man who all his life had been an ardent friend of liberty. The unfortunate man was immediately arrested, and a few days ago he was brought for trial before the court. The court after hearing the case, rendered a sentence where the following words are to be found: "Whereas the shout *long live liberty*, bears, more than any other shout, a seditious character, since it can be interpreted in the most diverse and in the most criminal manner, etc., etc., the court sentences the accused to *three months* imprisonment, and one hundred francs fine, with costs."

In Paris and in the departments, numerous persons have been arrested, especially in the West and in the South. The country, it seems, is much less quiet than it is generally believed to be. The republican party, but still more the Orleanists, are endeavoring to create agitation. The moment, one would think, is rather ill-chosen, and unless Providence interferes by some great unforeseen event, the hour does not seem to have come yet, when France is to be delivered of the usurper.

FRANC PARLEUR.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ENGLAND, 29th February.

THE total sum of columns of letters and of articles in the foreign and English papers is exactly *nil*. On the first day the Conference agreed to an armistice to be operative till the 31st of March, and having done this, took a rest day. A curious circumstance heralded the meeting, which is a veritable mystery of Paris. The *Siècle* alone of all the Paris papers has maintained a tone of dignity in discussing the question of war and peace. It eloquently rebuked the *Debats* on account of its pro-Russian, servile, and, in respect to the nationalities, its cold-blooded spirit. To the surprize of all Paris, and the diplomatic coteries, the spirited article of the republican paper appeared in the *Moniteur*. The semi-official *Constitutionnel* hastened to proclaim this to have been the result of a mistake; that it was intended the reply of the *Siecle* to an article in the *Times*, and not that rebuking the *Debats*, was intended. The *Moniteur* then stands upon its dignity and sole official authority, says it was no mistake, and that, as the exclusively official organ of the government, it would not leave the correction of any error to another paper. Upon this, rumors of the resignation of a minister, (qy. Fould?) and the disappearance of the name of the editor-in-chief from the *Constitutionnel*. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* professes to accept, and repeats the story of the "mistake."

Peace is quite certain! The Bourse will have it so, and the French government is the Bourse! Russia will make every concession. The new ambassadors from St. Petersburg to Paris and London are even named by the London *Press*, Mr. Disraeli's organ.

There is nothing of moment from the East, nor any certain indication of the fate of the Principalities. Mr. Alison, first Oriental Secretary of the British Embassy at Constantinople, has been at Bucharest, and was at Jassy on Feb. 9. His presence excites deep interest. He is known to be "taking notes," to the discomposure of the brutal Austrian and Prince Stierberg. The Roumain people are described as looking with hope mingled with anxiety toward England. The French Consul at Bucharest, it is said, has reported to his government, and has advised the union of the Principalities under a foreign Prince.

Will American journalists receive a new brother of the press, and, for the enlargement of national sympathies, "please copy" from the Moldavian *Star of the Danube*—may it prove a morning star—the following?

"This arrival of Mr. Alison was anxiously expected, and the longer his stay is protracted here the happier shall we be. Let us remember that he represents the free and powerful nation which, in war and peace, in every important event of modern times, has ever taken in hand the defense of our rights, which has energetically pleaded and still pleads in favor of the union and political and social development of the Principalities. Let us neither forget that Moldavia had relations with England even during the reign of the great Elizabeth. Mr. Alison, we are sure, will closely study our situation, the various wants of every class of society here, and especially the aspirations of all towards a future of stability, of liberty, and legality. He will convince himself that in our province, as in Wallachia, the general opinion is in favor of the union of the Principalities, and that, with very few exceptions, every man who looks forward rather than backward sees in our union the only chance our country has of safety and prosperity. He will see that in Jassy also, whilst all the other (Greco-Slave) populations of the Ottoman Empire have shown themselves hostile to the Occidental Powers, the Roumains alone, from sympathy and conviction, have sided with England and her Allies. Mr. Alison is the first representative Great Britain has sent within our walls for many years. Welcome to him! Our eyes are intently fixed on him; and Moldavia's gratitude is his for all he may say or write in favor of the Roumain nation."

A reliable letter from Erzeroum tells of Russian preparations, expresses fears, describes the monstrous corruption of Turkish officials, speaks of an expected British army, and of some little activity. Of "the rascally pacha" who mainly caused the surrender of Kars, this characteristic notice:

"All branches of the administration are in a state of complete disorganization. I may add that corruption is not one of the least of the curses with which the government is afflicted.

"Selim Pacha has bought a female slave for forty thousand piastres. He passes the greater part of his time in her society. Another portion of his time is spent at the bath, and in the indulgence of gross vices. He has thus rendered himself totally incapable of conducting affairs here, and is thoroughly detested."

There are many home topics of interest which challenge more than a mere index notice, but they must so pass. Of these, the Sabbath observance question. The division, last week, on the motion for opening the British Museum afternoon of Sundays, took all parties, and the whole nation, by surprise. 48 to 276! The most sanguine of the opponents of the measure did not expect anything like this. For a long time the current of popular literature, of the Dickens school, has set in favor of Sunday recreation. Last session an excellent measure to limit Sunday trading was thrown out, under pressure and by means of gross misrepresentation; also a wholesome measure shortening the time of keeping open public houses was relaxed under a show of popular pressure, but by the active agency of publicans. The London press, I believe, with almost the single exception of the *Morning Herald*, more or less earnestly advocated the measure. But the press, and the pseudo-philanthropists, have been thus thoroughly beaten. But it is not a victory to be exulted in. Parliamentary votes can do little for religion; and there are agencies at work, and a state of feeling among classes of the people, which may well fill the mind of the Christian patriot with sorrow. One of the most effective speeches was by Mr. Crossley, the popular member for manufacturing Halifax, Yorkshire. He gave the House the results of his recent observations in the United States, and contrasted the *rest* of the Sabbath in the Northern States with the different state of things in the South, and on social grounds, and in the material interest of the working men, argued for the observance of the Sabbath. A few weeks since the interest which the people of England take in the United States was manifested by an overcrowded audience gathered at Halifax to hear Mr. Crossley, who, on special request, delivered a lecture on Canada and the United States. It is to be published at a cheap rate.

Apropos to the United States, good plain English folk are sorely puzzled by American affairs. They hear denunciations and muttered thunder across the Atlantic, and become grave and anxious. Christian men are grieved and shocked. The Alliance which would embrace the Christian world fraternally speaks; the Congregational Union follows. The Committee of the Baptist Union anticipate the spring meeting, and speak for their brethren to their brethren. They say: "The varying hues of public intelligence we have watched, not with lively interest merely, but with deep anxiety." * * * * "War, always the source of crimes and miseries which defy description, is especially to be deplored when it breaks out between two such nations as Great Britain and the United States. It is not only that our common origin gives it almost the character of fratricide, and that our extensive commercial intercourse renders it mutually calamitous to an unusual degree, but, more particularly, that our common religion stamps it with an aspect of cruelty without parallel. For not in name only is the religion of the two countries common. Many are among you, of different names, who worship God in spirit and in truth, and to these many hearts of kindred piety in Britain cordially respond; so that a war between these two countries is almost inevitably a war between Christian brethren, a murderous and deadly strife between those who are one in Christ Jesus. Our inmost souls recoil from such a possibility. We give you the assurance, beloved brethren, that we have no wish for war with your country, but that, on the contrary, we earnestly desire, and pray for, the continuance of peace." And more to the same purpose, which is in strict accordance with the universal public sentiment. In the United States, the British Government is declared to be wrong, and all wrong, and knowingly wrong. President, and Congress, and people, it is said, are agreed in this; and Senators forget the dignity, if not the decencies of public life, the rhetorical "sword" is brandished in the midst, Mr. Crampton is to be sent away, and Mr. Buchanan to be sent for, and the preliminaries of war are settled in the United States, to the great wonder and grief of the British folk aforesaid. In the midst comes a *Courier and Enquirer*, which should know, and reports that the discussion in the Senate "has not even arrested public attention;" that "no one seems to care what the President or any of the war party in Congress have said, or may say, on the British question. Nobody understands why there is, or how there can be any. And the reason probably is, that most of our grown-up population remember the wretched farce of 54° 40' or fight."

If it be so, then, on other grounds, the matter ought to arrest public attention. The men, be they statesmen or journalists, who treat the most serious matters with such rashness and levity, are great criminals and nothing less.

There is much force and appropriateness in some observations in the *Economist* on this subject. It says:

"When reading the language of certain organs of the American press, and still more when listening to the language of American politicians, it is not easy to repress those sentiments of natural anger and disgust out of which wars so often spring. For some time it has suited the purpose of the party now in office in the United States and of the newspapers which support them, to hold menacing and irritating language towards Great Britain, to be magniloquent and insulting—to 'talk big,' as we should colloquially term it. All this, no doubt, is merely 'Buncombe,' that is clap-trap for the galleries and the masses; but it is all very low, and when proceeding from diplomatists and ministers, very disreputable and very dangerous."

It may be remarked that the *Economist* is not a party paper, nor a warm politician; it was established to promote the cause of free trade, and deals largely in the facts, figures, and arguments which are the appropriate food of political economists. The *Illustrated London News*, which speaks, perhaps, to an audience numbering not less than a million, and speaks well and liberally too, might also be cited to show how deeply the intelligent English mind has been moved, not to passion and resentment as between enemies, but as injured and greatly outraged by a friend. It would be well, in order to an estimate of English feeling, that what this paper of world-wide circulation has written should be read by candid Americans.

There was much disappointment in "the city" on the 27th, owing to the inability of Mr. Buchanan to attend a dinner at the Mansion House, given by the Lord Mayor to the gentlemen of the Canada Club, but timed, so as to be a farewell banquet to the U. S. Minister. The Queen deprived the Lord Mayor of his guest by "a command" (bad word that!) to Mr. Buchanan to dine with the sovereign lady herself. The Lord Mayor "the more regretted Mr. Buchanan's absence, because the reception he would have met with would have proved to him the absence of all unfriendly feeling in this country as regarded America, and that although big words might now and then be heard on either side, the interests of commerce, of peace, of civilization, and of humanity, were too powerful to permit of anything like a hostile collision between England and America. (Loud cheers.) He should have wished that Mr. Buchanan, before his departure from this country, might have taken from him (the Lord Mayor) the assurance that England desired nothing with America but relations of friendship and peace, so long as peace could be preserved without loss of national honor."

The Earl of Elgin was present, and in his speech said:

"Had the American minister been present, they would have had in the time-honored 'loving cup' something to illustrate the great truth which told them that the courtesies of commerce conspired with its interests to promote harmony and good will amongst mankind. (Loud cheers.) He should have felt the more rejoiced if that had taken place, because it had always been his desire that the great provinces with which it had been his good fortune to be connected should be a bond, not a cause of estrangement, between the two great nations that stood upon either side of the Atlantic. (Loud cheers.) He trusted that the American minister would carry away with him from this country the conviction that if there was one sentiment upon which all classes in this country were united, one feeling in which all sympathised, it was the desire to maintain friendly relations with our kinsmen on the other side of the water—(loud cheers)—a feeling which he trusted was reciprocated in America. (Continued cheering.)"

Of Canada Lord Elgin said: "He thought that every Englishman should feel proud of the remarkable progress in material prosperity which Canada had of late years made, and should feel sympathy for the gallant people who were wresting from the wilderness sites upon which to raise those institutions which are prized so much in fatherland. (Loud cheers.) He could not pretend to say that everything that had occurred in Canada during the last eight years was unexceptionable, but he would say that in all essential points of legislation, in enlightened respect for public and private rights, in the intelligent application of sound principles of economy and systems of finance, the legislation of Canada might during that period compare with that of any other country."

Nearly every important town in the kingdom was represented on this occasion. In the unavoidable absence of the representatives of Manchester, Mr. Cobden spoke for that city. He remarked that "There was considerable appropriateness, in his opinion, in placing this toast on the list in connection with the name of Mr. Buchanan, for Manchester, although it had contributed as much as any town in the kingdom to our wealth, power, and reputation, was at the same time almost as much an American town as it was an English one. The industry of Manchester and its million and a half of inhabitants depended on the supply of a fiber which must arrive in this country at the average rate of 25,000 bales per week, in order that permanent employment and subsistence might be found for the population. He need not say another word to show the importance of friendly relations with America from which nearly all that raw material was derived, nor need he say on the other hand that America was nearly as dependent upon us. (Hear, hear.) They all knew that not a steamer arrived in New-York but there were gazing eyes, and ears eager to catch the first news from this country, and that, whether they brought disaster or the reverse, there was a thrill of sympathy in America which the wires of the telegraph carried to the remotest corners of that country. (Hear.) Nor was this a state of things to be regretted; on the contrary, it was one at which, in his opinion, they ought greatly to be rejoiced. He believed that it happened by God's own ordinance, and that free trade was an international bond ordained by providence itself. (Hear, hear.) When he heard threats and absurd flourishes, with rumors of war, between two countries that were so intimately connected and so mutually dependent, he only said in reply, *what God had joined let no man, or body of men, put asunder.* (Cheers.) He did not know whether Mr. Buchanan would see through the ordinary channels of communication an account of what was passing in the Mansion House that evening; he only regretted that he was not present to witness the kindly feeling that was evinced by every one present as regarded both himself and his country. (Cheers.) It had been well observed that *there was no class in this great community amongst the members of which any sentiments hostile to America would be received with favor—indeed there was not a rational man in the country who would not hail the opposite sentiment with unanimous applause.* He said this in no servile spirit of adulation, but he believed that we could not lift America in the scale of nations without obliquely conferring advantages on ourselves, for America must always owe its most distinguishing traits of character to its descent from this country."

Here, then, is cumulative testimony from every class of society, both with respect to the universal feeling of kindliness toward the United States, as well as to the pain and anxiety, and in some sort, the resentment occasioned by the language of certain American papers and politicians. By the way, an ill-reputed New-York paper reproduces in more direct terms, and reversing the case, an observation made by an English paper a month since. The English journal, accepting the statements made regarding the treaty, intimated that, as usual, the British had been over-reached, the British being the worst of diplomatists; now the New-York paper speaks of Mr. Clayton being "completely outwitted." This is as mischievous as it is incorrect.

LETTER FROM NEBRASKA.

OMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA TER., Feb. 29, 1856.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDEPENDENT:

Bearing a commission from the American Home Missionary Society, as their first missionary in Nebraska, my lot has been cast in this place; and it is my desire, with your permission, to lay before your numerous readers, from time to time, such *facts*, as will give, to those who are desirous of emigrating hither, that information that will enable them to act intelligently in their decision.

Allow me briefly to review the indications of Providence which have led me to this field. It was the privilege of your correspondent to be one of the pioneer missionaries of Iowa—the second Congregational minister in that then new Territory. Seventeen years were spent there in the work of the ministry, and sixteen of them in connection with the same church and people. The wilderness had been made to bud and blossom as the rose, and the broad prairie spread over with cultivated fields and the homes of a Christian people.

While on a tour through the western portion of Iowa in September last, a desire to see the grave of a nephew who had died here, led me to visit this place. Spread out on the west of the Missouri was a new Territory which was beginning to settle rapidly. Within its bounds was no minister to represent and labor for the great interests sought by the American Home Missionary Society. Here was the present seat of government for Nebraska. A view of the real position of things, the present and prospective importance of this point, in its relation to the surrounding region, and the imperious necessity of some one (of experience in the West) being on the ground at once, and the question of personal duty, were so impressed upon my mind, that I sought a dismission from an affectionate and confiding people, left a pleasant and comfortable home and endeared fellow-laborers in the ministry, and with my little family, performed a journey of three hundred miles in the depth of winter, over bad roads, across difficult streams, and a portion of the way through a sparsely settled country. We reached our new home December 25th, in safety, and now after two months of winter of unprecedented severity, spring is coming on to cheer and animate us in the work of rearing the standard of the Cross.

In traveling across the State of Iowa we passed through counties in the central portion, that five or six years ago were almost without inhabitants, which now have a population of several thousands with flourishing towns and villages. The character of the country changes as we come westward. When we approach the streams that empty into the Missouri river, timber is less abundant, the land is more rolling and the water courses lie deeper in the ground, than in the eastern part of the State. Excellent springs abound, and rapidly-running streams of pure water. Western Iowa and Eastern Nebraska are being thoroughly explored, and multitudes are preparing to make their homes here. The soil is more pleasant for cultivation than in the Mississippi valley, and equally productive.

The country on the west side of the Missouri is much better situated than on the east. On the former the bluffs come frequently up to the bank, while on the other side is a wide bottom of from two to seven miles across. It is regarded as quite unsafe to build town and cities upon this bottom, as the river is liable to wash the land away in high water. Upon the west side are very many good sites for towns and cities.

The situation of this place gives it many advantages. It is about ninety miles from the southern boundary of the Territory, and some fifteen miles north of the mouth of the Platte River. It is upon the west bank of the Missouri river, directly west of Council Bluffs City, the distance between the two places being only five miles. It is thus immediately on the great thoroughfare of travel westward, and will be the first point on the river in Nebraska reached by a railroad from the east. The railroad from Davenport west, now completed to Iowa City, is to be pushed vigorously forward, and will reach Council Bluffs in from three to five years. Then we shall be within three or four days of New-York City. A more beautiful situation for a large city than this could hardly be found. It is upon a table land of some sixty feet elevation above the river bank, extending nearly a mile in each direction, in the rear of which is a fine bluff of gradual ascent till you attain at its top a height of one hundred and fifty feet above the river. To the north and south of the town the land to a very considerable distance is well situated for building, while still back of the first bluff there are successive ridges, each rising higher than the last. Upon the highest point of the bluff is the Capitol ground, six hundred feet square, in the center of which the State-house is to be built the present season. The view from this point is most grand and imposing, embracing a great variety of scenery, among which is that unique range of bluffs in Iowa called Council Bluffs.

This is the present capital of the Territory, and among the citizens of this place is a large show of energy and enterprise. One year and a half since, there was one log cabin here; now a population of over six hundred, and nearly one hundred houses, and extensive preparations are being made for building in the spring. The hope of gain has brought most of the people here, and as yet we have no meeting-houses and no school-houses, and but one church organization, a small Methodist class. Efforts are being made to build houses of worship the present season, and to put in operation those moral and religious influences which are so much needed among us. We desire to awaken in the hearts of Christian friends throughout the land a deep interest for the evangelization of this growing Territory. A few faithful brethren coming to our help would greatly strengthen our hands at this time, and aid in laying the foundations of Zion. All kinds of labor are in good demand among us, wages are very high, and here are good openings for almost any kind of business. If Christian men who are seeking a home in the west, will come to Nebraska this present season, they may do *well* for themselves and render an essential service to the cause of Christ. This place can be easily reached by the river from St. Louis after the opening of navigation, or by stage across Iowa from Burlington and Davenport. It is expected that there will be a good stage of water in the river this season, and that business will be brisk. In another communication I may speak of the Indians, of the feelings of the people in regard to the *great* question of the day, slavery; and as I may give information in regard to other places I shall be happy to communicate from time to time if desired.

Yours truly,

REUBEN GAYLORD.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—With many thousands of others, I wish to express my gratitude for the noble, manly and Christian course you have pursued towards the American Tract Society. Thanks be to God, that *The Independent*, the ablest and most influential religious paper in the world, has *dared to rebuke the time-serving and wicked policy* of that Society! Oh what a shame, and what high-handed wickedness is it, that the managers of our Society have so long used the funds, which the churches have intrusted to them, to mutilate such excellent works, as the Memoirs of Mary Lundie Duncan, to conciliate the slaveholders! I had well-nigh forgotten, that as a member of the Society I am resting under a solemn responsibility to God and the world for the course pursued, until my attention was called to the subject by *The Independent*. For many years, having used my influence to collect funds for the Tract cause, I have *presumed* that our managers at New-York would see to it, that the money forwarded to them should be wisely appropriated. But may a gracious God pardon this presumption! Instead of using the money to print tracts and books which should teach the people, north and south, a "sound morality," our managers at New-York have pursued a *direct course* to sustain the *most fearful system of immorality and crime*, which *has ever cursed the world.* Notwithstanding the apologies of a "Congregationalist Director," alias Mr. Secretary Cook, and others, the whole pro-slavery fraternity north and south, regard *the American Tract Society as maintaining their side of the question.* Now, *no Christian* can any longer doubt since the wonderful developments at Washington and Kansas, that the pro-slavery spirit is the leading influence of Satan's kingdom, in the United States.

Now a "Congregationalist Director" must be either a fool or a madman, to believe, that Congregationalists, Methodists or Baptists, to any considerable extent, will long sustain the wicked policy pursued at the Tract House in New-York. Let that Director, alias Mr. Secretary Cook, repeat, if he pleases, the captivating phrase—"The Tables Turned," in order to carry his point. I can assure him, after traveling many thousands of miles, both in the east and the west, within the last three years, and mingling with Christians of different denominations, that the great body of Christians abhor the timid, worldly, wicked policy of the Tract Society in altering books to suit slaveholders, and in refusing to publish tracts and books, showing the abominations of slavery.

In this controversy, I firmly believe that *The Independent* has spoken the minds of nine-tenths of all the Congregationalists in the nation. Now, what shall we do? There is nothing but *decided, efficient action*, that will teach those managers the proper lesson. Let, then, the members of the Tract Society gather in a body, at New-York in May, and elect *such officers*, as will carry out our views—or in other words, adopt a *Christian policy*, instead of the timid pro-slavery policy, hitherto pursued.

There can be no reasonable hope that such men as our "Congregationalist Director," or Mr. Secretary Cook, will adopt the views of the great body of Christians, and fearlessly publish them on the subject of slavery.

No, brethren, let us select men to manage our Society, who will employ our resources to demolish the *gigantic portions of Satan's kingdom, such as slavery*, as well as the smaller ones, dancing and other sins.

I hope that our brethren in New-York will suggest some *plan*, by which we may act in concert. It seems to me, that the friends of reform should hold a meeting at an early hour for consultation.

And now, brethren, while God, in his holy and gracious providence, by recent developments, is giving us the cheering hope and encouragement that He is about to abolish slavery, let us awake out of sleep, and coöperate with Him in this great work of saving both the slaveholder and the slave. Yours in Christian love,

A VERMONT PASTOR.

P. S. There are several members of the Tract Society in my congregation. One member, an excellent young man, came to me recently to inquire what was his duty in this matter. I trust that he will accompany me to New-York in May, to elect fearless Christian men to manage our Society.

THE TRACT SOCIETY; MORE TESTIMONY.

WE subjoin a few more selections from various correspondents touching the position of the Administration of the Tract Society. As it is not possible for us to print a tithe of the letters of this sort we are constantly receiving, we would suggest to correspondents that they write directly to the Secretaries or the Publishing Committee of the Tract Society. A few lines from each member of the Society would open the eyes of these gentlemen as to the real state of public sentiment.

From a subscriber in Utica:

"Your paper is a most welcome messenger to me. I have read it long enough to be satisfied that it is conducted with honesty of purpose and a well-directed zeal. While it battles fearlessly and faithfully with great evils and wickedness in high places, its successes will be correspondingly great and sure.

"Long live *The Independent*, is the sincere desire of your constant reader."

From a new subscriber:

"In reading Mr. Cook's correspondence I was forcibly struck by his remarks attempting to show how the Tract Society might publish against the sin of drunkenness, but not against slavery. I have, too, before heard temperance advocates speak of drunkenness as a more crying sin than slavery. Now it appears to me people do not state the thing fairly, and there is a call for us to be enlightened on the subject. The advocates of temperance and Maine-law generally, do not plead merely against drunkenness, but against drinking intoxicating beverages in moderation, as that so often leads to drunkenness. Then it seems to me *moderate* drinking should be placed in juxtaposition with slavery. It was said the Bible taught 'no drunkard should enter heaven,' but nowhere 'no slaveholder should enter heaven.' That is not the right way to place the two. If we consider the injustice, cruelty, adultery, and a host of crimes not fit to mention, to which slavery leads, then put any of them side by side with drunkenness, we shall see they are not a bit more fit for heaven. Slavery advocates have contended that our Savior never intimated there was anything inconsistent with religion in it, but gave rules of conduct to masters and slaves as such. He never said anything against moderate drinking, but more, created wine at the marriage of Cana. It was said it would not do for the Tract Society to write against classes of men, yet the advocates of temperance write against those who practise moderate drinking and especially the dealers in liquors as a class, though there have been wise and good men among them, more perhaps in some other countries than in this: Fowell Buxton, for instance. All honor to the temperance reform that has already done so much to rid the land of a monstrous evil; but surely any one with his eyes open may see there is an evil whose name is legion, that is threatening to overwhelm this vast land, which calls loudly for every Christian to gird himself for the battle. My reason for writing this is that it appears to me good might be done by some one who was able, placing the two evils in comparison from the beginning—moderate drinking and slavery. Will they bear comparison then? Will they as the respective evils increase?

"If you do not weary before reading thus far, I beg you to excuse the liberty I have taken, and permit me to acknowledge myself

"ONE OF YOUR READERS."

From a Pennsylvania minister:

"I profess to be an Old-School Presbyterian, and have steadily encouraged the papers of that Church. But as they, like many of our politicians on the great question that is stirring the land, are still on the fence, I have concluded to quit them until I find out on which side they will come down—as down they must come ere long."

From a subscriber in Ohio:

"I feel it my duty to say to you that I value most highly *The Independent*. I am glad it has the name, and more so that it has the moral courage to *deserve* it. I value it more than all for its manly and effectual rebuke of those who manage the Tract Society. That great enterprise ought to be ashamed of its cowardly course. It is entirely too bad that such a power for good should not be brought appropriately to bear on the sin of American slavery. And that its course should be such as fairly to hold up the Southern portion of the Church in the idea that the system does not need to be rebuked, is more than bad—it is outrageously wicked. And I am glad, in common with thousands, that *The Independent* is willing to tell its managers so in plain language. It may be accused of being too tart, but I am at a loss to see how a rebuke for such a course can possess that characteristic—a rebuke, I mean, truthfully administered. If that Society does not change its course soon, the churches on this Reserve will soon have done sustaining it by their contributions; but it will, and *must* change, only let the truth be poured on."

A minister in Maine writes:

"In this 'away down East' region, we appreciate your excellent paper. We love its spirit, its ability, its manly out-spoken style—its sympathy with the right, the pure, and the true. We rejoice in its growing subscription-list, and consequent increasing usefulness.

"We regard it as an important instrumentality in the renovation of this sin-polluted country—and many, very many are the pious and patriotic hearts in Maine, which bid it 'God speed.'"

From a subscriber in Massachusetts:

"Although my theology might not square with that of its editors in all respects, I welcome it I don't indorse all I get of theirs, as I do *The Independent* bodily, considering it profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for instruction in righteousness, laws, morals, politics, aesthetics, economics, courtesy, controversy, and religion generally and comprehensively;—a very thorough furnishing in fact unto all good works. I would not over especially send this two-dollar argument in favor to those who object that *The Independent* is more secular than religious. They might amend their faith or their syntax by saying that it puts the religious element into the secular as it ought to be, and it would mightily improve their godliness if they would do likewise."

A voice from Canada East:

"With expressions of the deepest esteem for your valuable paper, now to me a necessary of life, and especially approving its teachings as to the Tract Society Administration, I remain yours truly,

"——"

From a Massachusetts pastor, sending a new subscriber:

"This subscriber for *The Independent* has taken the *New-York Observer* for more than *twenty years*, but a short time he bids adieu to it, having concluded not to renew his subscription. Another parishioner assures me that he shall drop the *Observer* for *The Independent* in about eight months from this time."

A pastor in New-Hampshire writes:

"I like your paper much; especially I admire your position it has taken on moral questions, and, to crown all, on the question of slavery in general, and the policy of the Tract Society in particular. That Society now stands and has stood with the *New-York Observer* and some other religious papers, in an attitude of defense of the *sin* of American slavery. It must be left or driven from that position. One of the devices of the devil is to get good men and benevolent institutions to stand in the attitude of apologists for sin. In this way he has long upheld the system of *slavery*. I am thankful that we have a paper that can and will expose the 'devices of the devil' in this respect, and show good men just where they stand, and whose cause they mote. Go on, and may God give the victory to the right!"

A minister in Michigan writes:

"As to the course of *The Independent* on the questions of the day, I can truly say I am well pleased. For the Tract cause it has done nobly. The benefits of which will never be fully told this side eternity. And so on other questions. Your reply to the Know-Nothing threat was to me well worth the cost of the paper for a year. With this manly, fearless, and eminently Christian course, you cannot fail of success. Hence I would say, Go on, go on! And that you may long be spared thus to labor for the good of mankind we will ever pray."

From a pastor in Iowa:

"I am exceedingly glad to have so many copies of *The Independent* taken by the people of my charge. I am much pleased with its position in reference to the Tract Society, and Home Missions also. These discussions, I trust, will result in good. The Tract Society needs a thorough renovation. It is high time for Christians to raise our voices in Christian love against the crying sins of our land. I have long felt that this Society and the Sunday-school Union pursued a very wrong course on the subject of slavery. Let these matters be candidly discussed, before the bar of Christian public opinion, and I have no doubt the verdict rendered will be a just one."

A pastor in Canada West writes:

"I like the paper much, and wish you God-speed in your uncompromising and whole-hearted opposition to slavery, your advocacy of constitutional freedom, and your exposure of the time-serving policy of ecclesiastical bodies and religious societies."

Another from Iowa:

"*The Independent*, by maintaining its high moral Christian standard, its fearless and manly tone, its straightforward course of rectitude, as well as the general vigor of its articles, has won for itself a warm friend in the West. May its pulse ever strong and full for freedom and for right!"

From New-Hampshire again:

"I take this time to assure you that the course taken by *The Independent* in regard to affairs in general, and the Tract Society in particular, meets the warm approval of all true Christians in this part of the country."

From Cleveland, with thirteen new subscribers:

"You see how we *dislike* the course of *The Independent*, Tract Society and all; thirteen new readers since January."

CAPITAL OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

IN the March number of the *American Jurist* is the following statement:

"The Society has no permanent vested fund exclusive of its house, on which there is a debt of $27,000 to be paid by rents of parts of the building; and it is given for printing paper to the amount of $20,208 due within six months."

This financial statement is put forth as exact and liberate; signed by the President, the Publishing Committee, the Distributing Committee, the Finance Committee, the Recording Secretary, and Secretary of Correspondence, in all *twenty-two* responsible names. In addition, the whole is indorsed by the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society, Boston, by the names of the President and Secretary of said Society affixed.

It would seem that every member of the Society should be satisfied that the means are still wanting, especially as there is a debt of $27,000 on the house, and a farther debt of $20,208 for printing paper, making $47,208 of debt. Besides, the same gentlemen say: "The receipts for publications sold only equal the outlay for issuing them; and for all the Society's extensive expenditures, at home and abroad, and of late years, the sage, it depends solely on the charities of the religious community."

From these statements we gather, that the capital of the Society consists of the House subject to a debt of $27,000;—that their current operations are embarrassed by a debt of $20,208;—that new publications being issued at cost are not a source of profit, so that more money is needed.

It is undoubtedly true "the Society has no permanent INVESTED FUNDS," in the technical sense, like a bank and other moneyed stock. *This cautious* writer awakened the inquiry, Have *they no* permanent fund ed *property?* and gave birth to the following questions:

1. What is the *present* value of the Society's property?
2. What is the *present* income from the rents?
3. When was the debt of $27,000 incurred?
4. How long will it take for the rents to pay the $27,000 with accruing interest?
5. What is the value of the stereotype plates, rights, presses, types, and machinery in the printing and binding departments?
6. What is the value of books and tracts in the depositories in New-York and other places?
7. What is the value of books and tracts in the hands of all the colporters?
8. What is the amount of indebtedness to the Society, from booksellers and others, for publications?
9. What is the value of paper, leather, cloth, and other materials in process of manufacture?
10. What is the value of all other property not enumerated in the above inquiries?

It is rumored, in quiet New-England, from which the largest support of the Society comes, that the inventory and fair valuation of all the property owned by the Society were made out, the capital would fall short of FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. If this is now more than thirty years since this Society was organized, it is proper that a full financial statement should be given to the public, so that every contributor may understand the financial condition of an institution of which he is a partner.

Will not the present administration of the Society either in the next annual report make this statement, or at the annual

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ventory and fair valuation of all the property
the Society were made out, the capital wou
short of FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
now more than thirty years since this Socie
ganized, it is proper that a full financial stat
uld be given to the public, so that every coun
y understand the financial condition of an insti
which he is a partner.

Will not the present administration of the S
her in the next annual report make this state
at the annual meeting request the appointmen
mmittee to examine into the whole history
ciety and report their schedules of property a
on?

A CONGREGA-

SPONSES TO THE "EARNEST PLEA."

THE EDITORS OF THE INDEPENDENT:

DEAR EDITORS:—In behalf of the several gentlemen whose names were subscribed to the "EARNEST PLEA," which you so kindly inserted in your Religious Journal a few weeks since, we now request that you will further afford your efficient aid in promoting the great object of Christian Union, by publishing, at an early date, the annexed extracts, taken from a few of the responses to the "PLEA" that have been received from Clergymen and others of the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches, residing in different sections of our country, indicating, we feel quite assured, that the bond of fraternal union, which has so long united hearts and hands in missionary and kindred efforts, is not to be severed. With considerations of respect, &c.,

Your obd't serv'ts,

FISHER HOWE,
W. E. DODGE,
EDW. CORNING,
A. S. BARNES,
} Comm.

NEW-YORK, March 25th, 1856.

EXTRACTS FROM REV. S. L. POMROY, D.D., Boston, Mass.

"I have just read "a Plea for Union"—an "earnest plea," and I cannot deny myself the privilege of saying to you that I cannot express the strength of my approbation of its sentiments. The views and feelings so well set forth have been imbedded in my soul for thirty-five years, and I shall carry them with me to the grave. God forbid that these two denominations, which are in every essential respect *one*, should ever cease to labor together for the world's conversion. That they will, I cannot have the shadow of a doubt, will find an early response among the ministers and churches of New-England, and among the ministers and churches of the New-School Presbyterian body out of New-England. It *must be so*. To think otherwise would be to believe that we are drifting toward the dark ages, which I do not believe. Your "plea" will have its effect upon all sensible Christian men in every part of the country. I pray God that this movement may be followed up by some other suitable measures. I think the time has come to check the tide which is setting in upon us, and turn it back. The one hundred and thirty-third psalm needs to be reënacted, if I may so say, and deposited in all our hearts.

EXTRACTS FROM REV. WM. H. DEWITT, D.D., Harrisburgh, Pa.

"I have received and read with interest the "Earnest Appeal," also the circular recommending it to the attention of those to whom it has been sent. I herewith send a copy of a sermon preached by me before the Synod of Pennsylvania, and published by the Synod, entitled, "The Church that Christ Loved." I think you will find the sentiments of the sermon in unison with those of the appeal. Before receiving your appeal or your circular, I had been reflecting how much might had been done in the church by a few bold, decided spirits, to whom the great body of ministers and laymen yielded, because unwilling to come in open conflict with them; and that the time had come when intelligent and pious laymen must stand out before the public, and firmly, yet mildly, express their opinion in the interests of Zion. I am glad to see they have done so, and I hope they will persevere. Our young brethren, both at the east and west, who have so much zeal for Congregationalism and Presbyterianism, must be upheld by the Church must rely for material aid in her enterprises, for her own extension, and in their estimation the vital interests of that Church which Christ Loved" must not be sacrificed to the advancement of denominational interests.

EXTRACTS FROM REV. H. G. LUDLOW, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

"Your "Appeal" was received and read with deep interest, and I echo most heartily all its sentiments and views. It is a source of unceasing sorrow to me that there has been even a temporary interruption of the delightful and profitable union which so long and so happily existed between us and our Congregational brethren. I deprecated the breach at first, and continue to deprecate it increasingly every day, and therefore shall most cheerfully unite with you in any effort that may be necessary to heal it. The church of which I am pastor sympathize with me, and are, and hope will be, firm friends of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and the American Missionary Society, persuaded that the best interests of Foreign and Home Missions are identified in their support. May the Lord greatly bless your efforts to the restoration of Christian feeling and courtesy between these important and powerful departments of the Church of our one Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. I have conversed with several of my ministerial brethren living in this vicinity, and find their views are my own.

LETTER FROM REV. W. SALTER, Burlington, Iowa.

"I have read with deep interest "An Earnest Plea for Union of Presbyterians and Congregationalists in Home Missions." Permit me to thank you for it, and to express the hope that the principles which you there advocate may prevail. I came to Iowa under the patronage of the American Home Missionary Society in 1843, and in the twelve years that have elapsed have had much experience and have made some observations as to the importance and necessity of coöperation among Christians in establishing religious institutions in a new country. *Too much cannot be said in favor of coöperation.* I hope that you will not be weary of giving us "line" on that point. I understand you to urge the principle that in the formation of new churches, the preferences of the majority should decide the character of the organization. Permit me to say that what it seems to me is wanted is a more perfect union among Presbyterians and Congregationalists. It ought to be made for the interest of each to love the other. We ought to be made to feel that we are *one*. If the emigrants who wander to the West are exhorted to unite together in one church, and those who dwell by the ancient altars merge all minor differences in the unity of the faith.

LETTER FROM REV. JAMES EELLS, JR., Cleveland, O.

"I have received and read with great pleasure the "Earnest Plea for Union" which you have addressed to the Presbyterian and Congregational churches of our country. The sentiments which you express accord, in the main, fully with my own, and I have repeatedly advocated them from my pulpit and among my brethren. They are especially adapted to the state of our churches in the Western Reserve, for we are so mingled together here, as Presbyterians and Congregationalists, that in most cases separation would be disorganization. To stand upon a platform where we can work in harmony and with efficiency, while we work in the same union, but our life depends upon our union. It will be a sad day when these great branches of Christ's army are independent of each other—a day which I trust is far hence. While one cannot but have a preference for his own Church, and rejoice in her prosperity, is really cause for astonishment that such a spirit of denominational propagandism has assumed sway in the hearts of many who profess to believe that "we are one in Christ Jesus." May God favor your attempt and seek the progress of this spirit.

FOREIGN RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Great Britain.—The Sabbath Movement is creating more and more discussion and some excitement throughout England and Scotland. At a meeting held in Edinburgh, for the purpose of protesting against violating the Sabbath a day of recreation, over which the Earl of Shaftesbury presided, the mob broke in from the outside, a clergyman opening the meeting with prayer was hooted at during its delivery, and the philanthropic Earl himself—who has done as much for the working-classes in England as any other man—was compelled to retire from the chair. A similar meeting was held in another of the suburban parishes of London; with similar violent results. When still another was held in Glasgow, glaring hand-bills were posted round the city calling on the people *to rise and attack it.* So strong is the anxiety, on the part of the religious community, lest the Sabbath be secularized by act of Parliament, that five hundred petitions are already on the table of the House of Commons deprecating the opening of places of amusement on the Lord's day. The Congregational Union, the Wesleyan Conference, the presbyteries and the sessions of the Presbyterian communities, are pouring in their remonstrances and warnings. A quarter of a million Sabbath-school teachers have given their testimony against the proposed legislation; and a deputation headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury has called upon Lord Palmerston on the subject.

—— Dr. Cullen, a Catholic prelate in Dublin, has issued a singular pastoral in which he attempts to show the pernicious influence of Protestantism, by comparing the difference of crime in Protestant England and Romish Ireland. His statistics, which if they were true would be somewhat remarkable, have been shown to be grossly false, and the sophistry of the whole document has been held up in a most ridiculous light.

—— Three cases have recently been tried in the Prerogative Court in Dublin, of Romish priests arraigned for altering the wills of deceased persons, in which the accused have endeavored to fall to the possession of large estates by defrauding the rightful heirs.

—— An English clergyman a few weeks since stated in a public meeting in London, that the number of youths whose names are enrolled in the books of Sunday-schools as regular attendants throughout England, is no less than *two millions and a half.*

France.—Many struggles will yet be undergone before religious liberty shall be firmly established in France. A young man converted while in Germany, through the instrumentality of ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America, went in December to Alsatia, and invited his neighbors to come and hear what the Lord had done for his soul. The schoolmaster and also the minister of the place entered a complaint against him, and after a trial he was condemned to six days imprisonment, and forbidden to hold another meeting in the town.

—— The Pope has ordered a Roman Catholic (!) newspaper to be placed in the *Index Expurgatorius*, among the books and periodicals which "the faithful" are forbidden to read. The newspaper was established to refute the errors of the Ultramontanes, and for this reason it was throttled.

—— A very severe loss to the Protestant Church in France, and to the cause of Protestantism throughout the world, will doubtless soon be felt in the death of Rev. Adolphe Monod, whose end according to all human probability is rapidly drawing near. He has been confined to his bed for nearly eight months, suffering at times most intense agonies of the body. Unwilling to neglect any opportunity of doing good, he has been in the habit, for many successive Sabbaths, of gathering round his bed as large a company as his small room would hold, in order to partake with them the Lord's supper, from the hand of ministers of different denominations. He has revised his sermons for the press, and written a beautiful poem on Jesus Christ Rising from the Dead. He enjoys perfect peace, notwithstanding his excruciating sufferings, and joyfully expects to be soon numbered with the saints in heaven.

Switzerland.—About one dozen Bible agents are now employed in the city of Berne, who are acting as missionaries, readers, and colporters generally.

——At the late twenty-fifth anniversary of the Evangelical Society of Geneva, over which Merle D'Aubigné presided, an address which he delivered excited deep interest by a comparison of the religious state of Geneva as it was a quarter of a century ago, and as it is now by the rich blessing of the Lord. It speaks of great spiritual prosperity.

Spain.—A commission appointed by the Cortes to prepare the draft of an organic law for the exercise of the religious liberty of the press has presented eight bases. The fourth clause, preventing the attacks by the press of the Catholic religion, may, if adopted, be used as a means of checking altogether the free expression of all religious opinions.

Holland.—A growing sense of the importance of popular education is pervading the community. There has been recently introduced into the Dutch Chambers the draft of a new measure for the reörganization of popular instruction. It has not yet passed into a law, and some of its clauses have excited among the Christian people an anxiety lest it should be passed. The Bible is not to be introduced, and teachers are to "refrain from teaching, doing, or permitting any thing wounding to the religious notions of the denomination or denominations to which the children attending the school belong." A correspondent of the *News of the Churches*, says:

"The Bible, of course, cannot be taught in a school where a Roman Catholic child attends, nor can Christ be named with commendation in the hearing of a Jew. Without the Bible Protestantism is gone, without Christ Christianity is a name. Holland was born of the Reformation, was rocked in the cradle of its storms, and has been great and honored in proportion as she lived and breathed in the atmosphere of Protestant truth."

The writer looks upon the proposed measure with great suspicion as to its utility.

Sweden.—In order to restrict the wide prevalence of *intemperance*, which has long existed in Sweden, recent legislation has been made to increase the duties on spirits, and has been attended with marked beneficial results.

—— In regard to the great religious awakening, a writer from Stockholm, says:

"Never before in the history of the country has there been such a day of the Redeemer's power—such a season of excitement about matters of vital religion among all classes of the people."

Dr. Bergman, the representative of Swedish evangelism at the Paris Conference, in a recently printed letter says:

"I am the only clergyman in my pastorate, with two churches and 3000 souls."

A letter from a peasant seventy years of age, in noticing a religious meeting, says:

"I will not attempt to describe what I experienced, for I would not be able to give the slightest idea of it. Nevertheless, I will say that the universal earnest excitement was such, that I could scarcely believe it was not a dream. The meeting lasted three days; and I noticed none depart before its conclusion. Men forgot time and home. People had come from a distance of even 10 (60 English) miles."

Germany.—The progress of the Rhenish Missionary Society, which had its origin in Elberfield in 1799, has recently been presented in a happy lights in a retrospective statement of its labors. Its agents have gone with special success among the Hottentots, and also reaped many in Borneo and China.

Italy.—Tuscany has been gay with the carnival since our last intelligence.

——In Piedmont, the Protestants have suffered much persecution. Sixteen Bible-readers have been arrested by the authority of the government. The Tuscan laws, which are boasted of as tolerating all religious *opinions*, are quick to pinch and crush when any sentiment adverse to Romish doctrines is *expressed.* It is understood that Cardinal Corsi, the Archbishop of Pisa, is the great mover in this prosecution.

Tomb of Henry Martyn.—A monument to the memory of Rev. Henry Martyn, the devoted missionary, is being erected at Tocat. The inscription is to be as follows:

"Here lies buried Henry Martyn, a chaplain in the service of the East India Company. Born at Truro, in England, on the 18th February, 1781. Died at Tocat, on the 16th October, 1812. He labored for many years in the East, striving to benefit mankind both in this world and in that to come. He translated the Holy Scriptures into Hindostanee and Persian, and made it his great object to proclaim to all men the God and Savior of whom they testify. He will long be remembered in the countries where he was known as a 'man of God.' May his grave be honored."

Chicago.—A friend writes:—"We had the pleasure of helping along a fine specimen of Southern personal estate to-day, on his road to Canada. He would have brought $1200 to $1500 quick, where both the bodies and souls are marketable commodities, but thanks to his efforts under Providence, and the officers of the underground railroad, he is now all safe. So they come; and I don't blame them, however much their masters may curse their ingratitude."

EXPRESSION OF MISSIONARIES OF THE A.B.C.F.M. ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.

WHEREAS, we believe that American Slavery is among the potent hindrances to the prevalence of the missionary spirit in the American Church and thus to the speedy conversion of the world, the event dearest to our hearts; and,

Whereas, as American missionaries sojourning in foreign lands, our country's shame is, in a measure, necessarily ours, and we are compelled to hang our heads whenever reminded of Americans to whom the Bible is by law forbidden; and,

Whereas, some endeavor to give the impression that those connected with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, if not favorable to the institution, are, at least, indifferent to active efforts for its removal; and,

Whereas, we regard it as merely the exercise of an indisputable right, and that there may remain no excuse for misrepresentation or misunderstanding:

Therefore, we, missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, disclaiming any desire to dictate to others, or to mark out for them the path of duty, but thus compelled to feel a painful interest in this subject, take occasion in this manner to express our views and feelings, that we may, at least, exonerate ourselves from the suspicion, either of favoring the institution, or of want of sympathy with those who prayerfully labor for its extinction.

In the exercise of this right and under such a conviction of duty, we earnestly utter our deep abhorrence of American Slavery as a sin, the enormity of which cannot be expressed in human language, but which must bear some proportion to the unutterable injuries which it inflicts—to the light of the benevolent age which it offends—to the conscientious abhorrence of the civilized world which it disregards—to the high claims of the Holy Scriptures which it violates, and to the equity of Heaven which it defies.

We speak thus of the legalized enormity, American Slavery, while at the same time we heartily sympathize with those holding slaves involuntarily and who are anxious alike for their own and their slaves' emancipation.

We are not unmindful of the great difficulties which beset the removal of this gigantic evil, and we pledge to those involved in it, who are endeavoring to extricate themselves therefrom, our heartfelt sympathies and our fervent prayers.

Still, we cannot regard the magnitude of the difficulties which encompass the system as any valid excuse for its support or indefinite continuance; and it is with grief that we see a disposition manifested in some quarters where we would have expected other things, to extenuate the evils and criminality of slavery; for we cannot but believe it the duty of every American, and especially of every American Christian, to do all that God gives him opportunity to do for the speedy removal of this sin, the stigma of which so weakens the moral power of his country upon the civilized and heathen world.

Hence, at a time like this, when, appalled by these confessed difficulties, good men waver, and bad men, by *their* hesitation, strengthen themselves, we feel that justice to ourselves and faithfulness to our position call upon us to strengthen the hearts of those who labor for the oppressed, by this frank avowal of our sentiments.

ALBERT A. STURGES.
(Signed.) E. T. DOANE.
L. H. GULICK.

ASCENSION ISLAND, April, 1855.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDEPENDENT:

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have been not a little interested in the stand *The Independent* has taken, and the good spirit and fidelity manifested in showing the inconsistent and pro-slavery character and influence of the American Tract Society. Your unrefuted statements have revealed the true position of the Tract Administration, and enabled many to see that the "high evangelical character" of the Society's publications, "for diffusing a knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of sinners, and for promoting the interest of vital godliness and *sound morality*," consists, as far as moral questions are concerned, in advocating only those that are *popular*—and instead of standing front and foremost in rebuking sin and resisting iniquity, it calmly stands by the wayside wrapped in the robes of *policy* and *prudence*, until the battle has been fought, and then raising the shout, joins in pursuing the vanquished foe. When Paul preached before the Roman ruler, he brought home to his startled conscience the sins of which *he* was guilty—intemperance, adultery and cruelty. Had he been sent forth under the conservative auspices of the Tract Society, instead of thundering into the ears of his trembling auditor his individual sins, he would have been instructed to read to him Doddridge's "Rise and Progress," or Baxter's "Saint's Rest."

You have accomplished much in awakening thought on this subject, but while the Society is so strongly indorsed and sustained by conservative ministers who are not only silent on the sin of slavery, but can pray with fervor as one did in this city a few Sabbaths since, that "the heathen might be reclaimed from their gross wickedness, that the Lord would bless this nation, and save the people from the fanaticism of party faction, and continue *all our institutions* to us, that we may be a light to the nations of the earth," I say while they have such influences to sustain them, those things will have to be iterated and reiterated again and again, until the Church at least is not only awake but actively engaged on this subject, and no longer—while she sends forth her sons and daughters to teach the heathen mother not to sacrifice her darling infant—cherish in her bosom a system which causes the slave mother in the frenzy of despair to take the life blood of her child that she might place it for ever beyond the power of the oppressor. All the Tract Society desire is silence on this subject; if they can have that they know well how to manage the rest. Instead of growing weary in this cause, may your zeal increase, and your hearts burn within you as did the disciples' on their way to Emmaus.

In conclusion permit me to suggest a few passages from God's Word, as a text for conservative ministers who may wish to preach a sermon showing the divine right of the master to the souls and bodies of 600,000 church members at the South "who have a skin not colored like their own."

"He that stealeth a man, and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death."

"Behold I will raise them out of the place whither ye have sold them, and will return your recompense on your own head."

"Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee; he shall dwell with thee, even among you in that place which he shall choose in one of thy gates, where it liketh him best; thou shalt not oppress him."

"The Lord executeth righteousness and judgment for all that are oppressed."

"The Lord will plead their cause and spoil the soul of those that spoiled them."

"And now, O ye priests, this commandment is for you."

"Ye have scattered my flock and driven them away, and have not visited them; behold I will visit upon you the evil of your doings, saith the Lord."

"Therefore have I also made you contemptible and base before all the people, according as ye have not kept my ways, but have been partial in the law."

BROOKLYN, March, 1856. W.

A PRODIGIOUS MISTAKE.

A VENERABLE missionary recently returned from a *thirty-seven* years' service on heathen ground, is responsible for the following mistake in the last *New-York Observer:*

The writer speaks of his early acquaintance with the paper, and the objects of the editors in its establishment. "One of them," he says, "I recollect, stated to me, in conversation at Andover, his conception of a religious newspaper, in a central position of this great country, which should guide and also feed the Christian press, and influence even the secular journals. The *New-York Observer* was not very long after commenced, and it early obtained, in a good measure, the desired position of influence. Now, though no longer almost alone in this field, but with a host of able competitors, I trust the conductors feel, as they did at first, the importance of guiding public opinion, instead of being guided by it; or being, as the *great thunderer* of Europe—the London *Times*—often is, its mere *exponent.*"

M[illegible]s'ow knows little whereof he affirms. The present writer has often heard from the senior editor, who had once such a magnificent conception of a religious newspaper *before* it was started—heard from that senior editor's own lips the declaration that the object of the *Observer* was never to *lead* or "guide" public opinion, but to *follow* it—to *observe* as its title indicated, and then to narrate the progress of events. How little of the *Thunderer* in such a mission, how unlike it in such a course. It has not only not led the churches forward, but it is now and for twenty years has been an *incubus* upon them. B.

CONTROVERSY.

THERE has been sent to us for publication a pamphlet entitled "An Earnest Plea of laymen of the New-School Presbyterian and Congregational churches of New-York and Brooklyn, for the continued fraternal union and coöperation of these denominations in Home and Foreign missions, and other evangelical efforts." The pamphlet has the signatures of about one hundred men. Some few only of them are known to us. Those few are most estimable men. We presume all connected with this movement are so. The work is a statement of those reasons which these gentlemen think should induce the continued coöperation of these two denominations. The pamphlet will be found on our first page, and we present it to our readers with a few suggestions.

It takes for granted that there has been equal blame in the two denominations for the threatened disruptions. Whereas, it is the glory of Congregationalism, that it has always been unsectarian and unselfish to a degree never before known in the history of denominations. No other case can be alleged in which such vast amounts of money have been given by one denomination to another as Congregationalism has given to others, or of such voluntary transfers of membership, as those which have freely given Congregationalists by tens of thousands to fill other churches with life and strength.

Congregationalism has never employed her great men, in the great assembly of her churches, to preach and publish an elaborate argument, for MORE DENOMINATIONAL SPIRIT, as has been done by others—Congregationalism has never instituted a Board, for the express purpose of planting denominational churches "in advance of all others"—Congregationalism continues to pour into the treasury of the American Home Missionary Society an immense proportion of the funds, as the monthly published receipts testify. Our readers therefore need no elaborate argument for coöperation, when Congregationalism has coöperated and is coöperating, with more than her proportionate share of men and money, and to her own exhaustion; when indeed she has coöperated so heartily and unselfishly, that her very allies have taunted her with having no attachment to her own system, as proving its defectiveness, by their very willingness to coöperate.

The plan for coöperation is very simple. Let the two denominations place in the common treasury something like equal sums of money—let the great leading organ of one Church repeal its defiant enactment to plant churches "in advance of all others"—let one denomination give up its own denominational Board, and coöperation will go on as before. But what cordial coöperation can there be, when one denomination gives the greater part of the money, and the other both uses the common treasury, and has a denominational Society of its own, working, and intended to work exclusively for denominational churches, "in advance of all others,"—when one class of papers try to stigmatize the allied churches as "infected"—with "Bushnellism," "Oberlinism"—"Abolitionism"—"a lax Theology"—"as assuming airs, a Kossuth hat, a six shooter and an Arkansas blade."

We do not know precisely what the gentlemen who have prepared this pamphlet wish to effect. If they singly desire to put forth some general exhortations to unity and coöperation, well. But such entreaties have been put forth before. Would they have both parties act in entire good faith in coöperation? That is well too. Congregationalism is doing that: is pouring in money to the common treasury as freely as ever—is sending men and money to sustain churches of the other sect. What would these gentlemen ask more? What more can be done?

We trust Congregationalism will never abandon her unselfish and unsectarian spirit, will be true to her own original spirit, will not be sectarian in her own actions nor aid with her men or money the sectarian action of any other denomination. She stands ready to coöperate most cordially with any man or sect, on fair and equal terms.

It has been asserted that Congregationalists have one or more separate denominational organizations, for the work of Home missions. But this is an entire mistake. There are churches, who are dissatisfied with the position of the American Home Missionary Society, in the matter of Slavery, and who have formed a Society, *not* for aiding Congregational churches, as such, but for aiding churches who wish to take a more distinctive anti-slavery position—*without regard to the denominations.*

Until recently, Congregationalism has quietly allowed itself to be absorbed into other churches—and the assertion has been most industriously circulated that "Congregationalism would not do for the West." New-Englanders for years allowed themselves to be deluded with this assumption, and in their removals cordially united with other churches. But of late there has grown up a stronger attachment to their own scriptural church organization: they have simply brought with them that attachment, and chosen to form churches in accordance therewith, instead of going to swell the wealth and numbers of another denomination. —*Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*

We deplore intensely, the evils resulting to the new towns and feeble churches of the West from sectarianism. The authors of the pamphlet have spoken of evils, none too feelingly. Congregationalism has done all in her power to prevent these evils, by giving her men and money without stint, to churches not of her own order. Her whole course has been a living and consistent protest against sectarianism. What more would the authors of the pamphlet have her do? Unless she entirely abandons her own organization, and completely merges herself in some other sect, in order to lessen the number of sects, we do not see what further step she can take. All controversy will cease, when she is fairly and honorably met in her advances and sacrifices for union.—*Cong. Herald.*

Mild Weather in the North.—Accounts are coming in from the higher latitudes in our country, which show that those regions have enjoyed an uncommonly mild winter. At Mackinaw, by the last advices to the Chicago press, Lake Huron was quite clear of ice, with a prospect of early navigation through the Straits. On Lake Superior the winter has been uncommonly mild. At Green Bay there has not been a day so cold as to interrupt business. The snow has been 12 to 14 inches deep all winter, without a single storm of any kind since the week before Christmas, and a most favorable season for the lumber business. When meteorological returns shall have been compared, so as to allow the delineation of the isothenual lines for the season, some remarkable disclosures must be made.

Fremont and Douglas.—Colonel Fremont is spoken of in some circles as the probable candidate of the Republican party for President, and Judge Douglas as the candidate of the Democratic party. Each is now 43 years of age. Douglas, who is proposed as the representative of the pro-slavery interest, is a native of Vermont, the most anti-slavery State; while Fremont, the proposed representative of the anti-slavery cause, is a native of South Carolina, the most pro-slavery State.

Productive Industry.—Among the results of the recent State census of Massachusetts, we find it stated that the annual value of the products of industry in that State is three hundred millions of dollars. The shoe business alone amounted to thirty-eight millions, when it was thought to be prodigious at fourteen millions in 1845. The value of the cotton and woolen manufacture has risen from twenty-four millions in 1845 to forty-three millions in 1855, notwithstanding the awful predictions of ruin from the tariff of 1846. But that three hundred million gives $250 to every human being in the State. Compare this with the value of the cotton crop, which is almost the sole resource of several of the slave States.

New-Orleans.—New-Orleans has three colored Methodist Episcopal churches, and three colored local preachers who are slaves, as are most of the 1,200 communicants—one is the driver of a dray, another a carpenter, and the third a porter in a wholesale coffee store; over all is a white pastor appointed by the Louisiana Conference.

Literary Record.

Watson.—"Men and Times of the Revolution; or, Memoirs of Elkanah Watson, including Journals of Travels in Europe and America, from 1777 to 1842; with his Correspondence with Public Men, and Reminiscences and Incidents of the Revolution." Edited by his son, Winslow C. Watson. Published by Dana & Co., 381 Broadway. 8vo, pp. 460.

Tales.—"The Miser. Ricketicketack. Two Tales, by Hendrick Conscience." 12mo, pp. 158 and 64. Published by Murphy & Co., Baltimore; and Lambert & Co., London.

Creation.—Rev. Moses Ingalls, a worthy minister of the Gospel, long disabled by disease from pursuing the active duties of his profession, has devised a very ingenious chart to illustrate the first chapter of Genesis—the opening page of inspiration. By a series of figures he presents to the eye all the successive steps of creation in their order. It will be useful in families, in Sunday-schools, and in all institutions where the Bible or philosophy is studied. It is highly commended by Professors Horace Webster, Amos Dean, and S. B. Woolworth, of this State.

Vermont.—"The Green-Mountain Girls; a Story of Vermont." By Blythe White, Jr. Published by Derby & Jackson, 119 Nassau street. 12mo, pp. 406.

Story.—"Toiling and Hoping; the Story of a Little Hunchback." By Jenny Marsh. 12mo, pp. 398. Same publishers.

Prophecy.—"Daniel verified in History and Chronology; showing the complete fulfillment of all his Prophecies relating to civil affairs, before the close of the Fifth Century." By A. M. Osbon, D.D. With an Introduction by D. D. Whedon, D.D. Carlton & Phillips, publishers, 200 Mulberry street. 12mo, pp. 202.

Leila Ada.—"The Relatives of Leila Ada; with some account of the Present Persecutions of the Jews." By Osborn W. T. Heighway, author of "Leila Ada, the Jewish Convert." Published by Wiley & Halsted, 351 Broadway. 12mo, pp. 253.

Margaret Fuller.—"At Home and Abroad; or, Things and Thoughts in America and Europe." By Margaret Fuller Ossoli, author of "Woman in the Nineteenth Century." Edited by her brother, Arthur B. Fuller. 12mo, pp. 466. Published by Crosby, Nichols & Co., Boston; and Sampson Low, Son & Co., London. Sold here by C. S. Francis & Co.

Gilman.—"Contributions to Literature; Descriptive, Critical, Humorous, Biographical, Philosophical and Poetical." By Samuel Gilman, D.D., of Charleston. Published by Crosby, Nichols & Co., Boston. Sold by Francis & Co., New-York. 12mo, pp. 564.

Poem.—"The Angel in the House. The Betrothal." Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston. 12mo, pp. 201; elegantly printed. Sold by C. Scribner.

Bailey.—"The Mystic, and other Poems." By Philip James Bailey, author of "Festus." Ticknor & Fields, publishers, Boston. 12mo, pp. 159. Sold at Scribner's.

Italy.—**Florence Betrayed; or, The Last Days of the Republic.** Translated from the Italian of Massino d'Azeglio, by a Lady. Published by William V. Spencer, Boston. 12mo, pp. 529.

Spanish.—"Ancient Spanish Ballads; Historical and Romantic." Translated, with an Introduction and Notes, by J. G. Lockhart, Esq. A new edition, revised, with a biographical sketch of the author. Published by C. S. Francis & Co., 252 Broadway, 12mo, pp. 154.

Kansas.—"The War in Kansas. A Rough Trip to the Border, among New Homes and a Strange People." By G. Douglas Brewerton, author of "A Ride with Kit Carson," etc. 12mo, pp. 400, with portrait in costume "a la Kansas," and other illustrations. Derby & Jackson, publishers.

Cost of Congressional Publications.—What will the reader think when he is told that the cost of publishing Lieut. Wilkes's book, which grew out of the Antarctic Exploring Expedition, has already amounted to *a million and a quarter of dollars?* So says Mr. Clayton in the debate to which we refer. He also stated that Commodore Perry's book on Japan has cost the government two hundred thousand dollars, while three hundred thousand dollars is the estimate for printing the reports and engravings of the reconnoissances of the Pacific railroad routes.—*Trib.*

Hiawatha.—Prof. Longfellow's charming poem, Hiawatha, has reached the large sale of 25,000 copies. No single poem, of equal length, by an American author, has had so many readers, and we shall not be surprised to hear that its sale has swelled to 50,000 before the close of 1856. It is one of the most fascinating and beautiful poems in the language.—*Examiner.*

Lamplighter Days Returned.—Since the extraordinary sale of the Lamplighter, no book has taken such strong hold upon the public mind, or met with so rapid a sale as Ernest Linwood, the last contribution to the world of literature of its accomplished and gifted authoress, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. Twenty thousand copies have been published in four weeks by Messrs. Jewett & Co., and the demand continues without abatement.—*Boston Atlas.*

Religious Intelligence.

Installation.—Rev. Thomas Wilson, recently of Westford, was on the 13th inst. installed pastor of the First Congregational church and society in Stoughton, Mass. The several parts in the services of the occasion were performed as follows, viz.: Invocation and reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Lyman White, of Easton; introductory prayer, by Rev. Solomon Clark, of Canton; sermon, by Rev. Leonard Swain, of Providence, R. I.; installing prayer, by Rev. L. R. Phillips, of Sharon; charge to the pastor, by Rev. Amos Blanchard, D.D., of Lowell; right-hand-of-fellowship, by Rev. James H. Means, of Dorchester; address to the people, by Rev. Charles L. Mills, of North Bridgewater; concluding prayer, by Rev. Paul Couch, of North Bridgewater; benediction, by the pastor.

The various exercises were of a very high order of merit, both for the intellectual ability manifested, and the religious impression produced; and the interest of the large assembly, convened on the occasion, was strongly enlisted and well sustained throughout. The sermon was a plain, forcible and impressive presentation of the great object of the Christian ministry, that men may be "reconciled to God." It was severely simple in the statement of truth, and yet with the glowing fervor, the deep solemnity, and the sustained power which characterize the preacher's style and manner. The charge was apt and felicitous, with specific minuteness and comprehensive fullness. It was pointed and memorable, and whoever lives up to its high standard of ministerial character, cannot fail to be "had in reputation for his work's sake." The right-hand, which was given by a classmate of the pastor, was cordial, fraternal and touching, and strongly enlisted the sympathy of the audience, by the appropriate reference to the peculiar circumstances attending the occasion. The address was direct and pungent, with some sharp points which would be likely to make a lasting and salutary impression.

The performances of the well-trained choir added much to the interest of the services. A new anthem, "We bid thee welcome," etc., was rendered with great effect and acceptableness, the words being singularly appropriate to the scene. The connection thus happily formed gives promise of much usefulness, as well from the unanimity which has marked the initiatory proceedings as from the importance of the station, and the previous reputation

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The Independent.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 3, 1856.

WHAT DID CHRIST SUFFER?

In a recent article we referred to the loss sustained by our emotional nature in the contemplation of Christ through a too minute analysis of his sufferings from a theoretical standpoint. Where the Scriptures present only the complex Christ, the Word made flesh, and predicate of him at once the acts of divinity and the sufferings of humanity, we are intent upon discriminating between the divine and the human in every act and incident, and apportioning to each its precise share of the complex whole. We would not undervalue analysis and synthesis in theology. A clear apprehension of the nature and the work of Christ through the understanding is important to a right exercise of feeling toward Christ. But the logical tendency may be pushed to an extreme, and when it intrudes continually upon the hours of devotion, there is danger that it will supplant the living Savior in the heart by a dogma of the intellect. Christ is set before us upon the cross, not for the psychological dissection of his nature, but that he may draw our hearts to him in penitence and faith, and through him to the Father. The soul needs ofttimes to be suffused with the tender feeling of that scene.

In this view there is a high value in such emotional books as have lately been given us from the pens of Dr. Guthrie and Krummacher—"The Gospel in Ezekiel," and "The Suffering Savior." Yet in both these the logical tendency sometimes manifests itself, and this in a form entirely repugnant to the emotional frames which the book as a whole is fitted to produce. The power of these eloquent writers is most deeply felt when they forget their peculiarities of doctrine and even contradict in feeling what they assert in logic.

In the last named work, for example, from the pen of Krummacher, the doctrine of imputation is applied to Christ with a literalness that makes one's heart shudder. He attempts to analyze the mental sufferings of Jesus in Gethsemane; and in so doing applies to him all the elements of the penalty of the law. He makes the Redeemer suffer "the *punishment due* to our sins" and this by "having a *consciousness*" of those very sins; —"the personal feeling of guilt—that worm in the marrow of life. . . Being incorporated as a graft into the stem of humanity—the Savior took the consciousness of our guilt upon him. . . . His anguish in the garden is the distress occasioned by sin, the *pangs of contrition*, and the terror at the judicial majesty of the Holy God, endured in our stead. It is *repentance*—a repentance commensurate with the greatness of our sin, and which, in his priestly capacity he offers for us to the Eternal Father. . . . Besides the abominable nature of sin, the Lord experiences its *curse*. . . . He feels himself as a *culprit* before God. . . . *All* that is implied in being separated from God, deprived of his favor, estranged from his affection, and a child of wrath, he feels as deeply, inwardly, and vitally, as if he himself were in that situation. *He descends the gradations of such feelings into the distress of the damned*. . . . We see in the garden of Gethsemane, the second Adam sinking in agony to the ground under the oppressive burden of guilt, languishing, forsaken of God, and horrified in the company of dark and infernal spirits."

Again, in speaking of the Lamb of God, he says, "Christ bore the sin of the world by letting it be imputed to him by his Father, in a manner incomprehensible to us, so that it became *no longer ours* but *his*."

If this be a true logical representation of the sufferings of Christ, it follows inevitably either that the atonement is limited, or that salvation is universal. The one makes Free Grace a mockery, the other makes Moral Government a nullity. If Christ has suffered the *punishment due* to our sins, if he has taken our sin upon him in such a sense that it is "no longer ours but his;" then it were unjust alike to Christ and to the transgressor, and an unspeakable blow upon the happiness of the universe, to put back upon us the sin that he has actually borne, and to inflict again upon us the punishment he has fully suffered. Therefore either all men will be saved, because their sins have been fully punished in the person of Christ, or Christ endured the punishment of sin for a favored few, and these only *can* be saved!

No theologian of any distinction in this country would avow this statement of Krummacher. No doctor of theology at Princeton or Danville will affirm that Christ suffered *all* the penalty of the law, even the consciousness of guilt, the pangs of contrition, and the horrors of the damned. And yet Krummacher has but reduced to a logical expression the vague theories of many touching the imputation of sin.

No such view of the sufferings of Christ is held by theologians of New-England of any school. The earliest and perhaps still the best expounder of the New-England theology upon the doctrine of atonement was President Edwards the younger, sometime pastor of the North Church in New-Haven. Indeed, the science of theology is largely indebted to him for a lucid doctrine of *atonement*, as distinguished from the scheme of *redemption* in the old divines. This doctrine, substantially as propounded by Edwards, holds a cardinal place in New-England theology. A remarkably clear and forcible statement of the doctrine has recently appeared from the pen of the successor of Dr. Edwards, Rev. S. W. S. Dutton, now pastor of the North Church of New-Haven. Mr. Dutton possesses much of the logical method of his predecessor, and has the faculty of reducing a doctrine to the precise terms of a definition. His *Concio ad Clerum* upon "the Relation of the Atonement to Holiness," published in *The New-Englander*, was republished in the "Monthly Religious Magazine," edited by Prof. Huntington, where it elicited a critical review from the pen of Rev. Dr. Hull, of Providence. To this Mr. Dutton has replied, in an able and conclusive letter to the "Religious Magazine," which has also been issued in pamphlet form. The editor of the magazine, Prof. Huntington, announces his intention to give in the April number his own views upon the whole question at issue between his correspondents. An unusual interest attaches to this discussion, from the fact that it is proceeding in a magazine which circulates widely among Unitarians, and that it is in the hands of able and candid men. The friends of orthodox truth may well be satisfied with Mr. Dutton's view of the sufferings of Christ. He says:

"The fact of the atonement is this,—that Jesus Christ, God manifest in the flesh, by his life and his death, and especially by his death, has constitued a just ground of divine pardon for penitent and believing sinners,—has done that with which, sinners, if repentant and loyal, may be justly pardoned, and without which, sinners, though repentant and loyal, cannot be justly pardoned."

This statement is remarkable clear and accurate, and covers well the whole ground. The vicariousness of Christ's sufferings Mr. Dutton thus defines:

"The idea of substituted *penalty* we reject. We do not hold that Christ suffered the penalty of the law in the sinner's stead, or that our punishment was transferred to him. . . . It is true, however, that the sacred writers, in setting forth the propitiatory work of Christ, lay the *chief* stress upon his death, his blood, his sufferings, his sacrifice; and very appropriately: for they are the most signal and appropriate expression of the divine feeling, and they have a more palpable fitness to take the place of that which is remitted in pardon; viz., the penalty of the law, the divine expression in the law of displeasure at sin,"—that is, take its place *as an expression of the divine feeling*, the divine *regard for the law*. It [Christ's propitiation] maintains the full force of the law's penalty, though dispensing with it, by expressing, as fully as does the executed penalty, God's displeasure at sin, and his intense desire that his creatures should hate and shun sin."

Again, speaking of the representation that the sacrifice of Christ was necessary to make God placable, Mr. Dutton says:

"We reject that idea with intense abhorrence. . . . Our doctrine is, that atonement is necessary, *not to produce* in God the feeling of mercy, but in order to the upholding of law and government, and the general good thereon depending, while his eternal attribute of mercy is exercised toward penitent transgressors of this law,—in order to open a way for the safe exercise of his mercy. And the greater the work to open that safe way, the stronger the proof of antecedent placability or mercy in God; for it was his mercy that impelled him to do it."

Here, then, is the precise difference between the doctrine of literal substitution and that of atonement. The one represents Christ as having suffered the punishment due to our sins, the other as having "made an expression of the divine feeling against sin equal to that made by the remitted penalty." The one asserts the literal payment of our penalty, the other proffers a moral equivalent. We shall follow with interest the discussion which Mr. Dutton's *Concio* has revived. For the present we throw out the two views as elements of thought to our readers. And yet we would not have these logical discriminations embarrass the soul when, lying before the cross in penitence and faith, it remembers that "the chastisement of our peace was in Him, and with his stripes we are healed." Rather let us carry to the closet the simple, trusting, adoring cry, "Lamb of God, that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us."

THE CIRCULAR ONCE MORE.

We have already published the latest defense of their policy issued by the administration of the Tract Society, and have given our view of its general scope. We now revert to particular topics.

Our brethren do not seem, even yet, to understand what it is that we ask. We do not ask them to discuss in their publications the disputed question of slavery. We do not ask them to refute the doctrines of President Thornwell, or to enter into the chosen walk of the American Reform Tract and Book Society. We only ask them to publish truth, known and admitted to be truth, Scriptural truth, truth which no "evangelical Christian" can deny, because a denial of it is wholly and diametrically opposite to the spirit of Christ. We ask them to publish—not against the political institution of slavery, but against the wickedness of buying and selling human beings for gain—not against the constituted relation of master and servant, but against oppression, and the sin of holding and treating servants as mere property. We ask them to commend to the consciences of men—not the duty of immediate and universal emancipation, nor any other method of abolishing the institution of slavery; but the duty of every master to give to his servants (whether bond or free) "that which is just and equal," caring for all their welfare, teaching them to read God's Word, and rendering to them in the fear of God a just and full compensation for their service. We ask them to denounce, in the name of Christ of—"all evangelical Christians"—not the legal authority of the master over the servant, but the exercise of that authority for selfish and nefarious purposes. We ask them to publish that which may show to master and servant alike—not that the servant had better migrate to Liberia or to Canada; but that the relation of husband and wife, even when unprotected by human law, is guarded by the law of God. Such is the state of the question so far as we have any thing to do with it. But of this our official brethren take no distinct notice.

Yet we must give them credit for a new explicitness on one point. They make this hopeful admission: "Were all the passages of the Bible having reference to slavery brought together in their order (what order?) in one tract, we know of no obstacle to the Society's publishing it entire, *if it appeared that such a tract would be useful*."

They also give us now a new construction of the phrase, "calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians." When they have been told that a tract against the use of tobacco does not fulfill this condition, inasmuch as thousands and tens of thousands of "evangelical Christians" are shamefully addicted to the three nasty habits of smoking, chewing, and snuffing, they put the emphasis on the word "calculated." They tell us that the anti-tobacco tract, however disapproved by some evangelical Christians, is really "*calculated* to receive the approbation of all," and is therefore quite agreeable with the constitution and the charter. But now they tell us, in effect, that a tract against the slave-trade would be against the constitution and the charter, so long as Southern Christians, through fear of slave-trading ruffianism, deem it expedient to say nothing against that great and horrible wickedness—though admitted by themselves to be wickedness, great and horrible beyond expression. The phrase, "calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians," now means, not that the doctrine and spirit of the tract are evangelical, not that its argument is a just application of evangelical principles, not that all evangelical Christians may read and approve the tract without compromising their various forms of doctrine or of discipline, but that all evangelical Christians must actually approve the tract, or the constitution will be violated, and the charter forfeited.

The letter of Judge Williams, appended to this latest circular, discusses only the legal question of publishing tracts "on the subject of *slavery*," a subject on which there is, no doubt, a difference of opinion among evangelical Christians. What we ask is that the Society shall be allowed to publish tracts on certain subjects on which there is no difference of opinion, save between Christ and Belial, and between Christ's followers on the one hand and the sons of Belial on the other—tracts against certain sins and vices which the defenders of slavery tell us are not at all essential to slavery, nor even inseparable from it.

Mr. Gaines, of Kentucky, whose name has become somewhat famous of late in connection with certain transactions at Cincinnati and elsewhere, is said to be an "evangelical Christian," a member of the Presbyterian Church. We are sure that Chief Justice Williams never meant to have it understood that if there are tracts on the catalogue, which Mr. Gaines, being not yet excommunicated, dislikes and condemns as likely to impede the progress of emancipation by driving too fast, the charter is forfeited.

The Seventh-day Baptists are evangelical Christians. They will pardon us for mentioning them in this connection, for we mean nothing disrespectful to their serious convictions. If there is in the Sabbath Manual, or in any other of the Society's publications, a sentence which implies that the Lord's day, the first day of the week, is the Christian Sabbath, can the Seventh-day Baptists rise up and say, Your tracts have not secured our approbation? Surely Judge Williams did not mean to give an opinion that, in such a case, the charter is forfeited. But that is the construction of his opinion, to which Dr. Knox and Dr. Hallock, the authors of this circular, would shut us up. The venerable and excellent Chief Justice means no such thing as that. He does not mean that there must be a universal unanimity among evangelical Christians as to the minute correctness and the expediency of every particular tract, or else the constitution is violated. He only means (if we understand him aright) that where there is a serious and extensive division of opinion among those who agree in holding the evangelical doctrines, and great evangelical bodies are found on each side of the dividing line—where there is, for example, such a division as that which exists on certain abstract questions in regard to the institution of slavery—the publications of the Society shall not assail or compromise the conscientious convictions and known belief of either party. This is just what we believe; and we have never asked the Committee to do any thing contrary to this. We do not ask them to refute anybody's speculations about slavery—not even the sentimental platitudes of the "Southside View," nor the laborious and elegant argumentation of the learned Sisyphus of Dartmouth College, nor yet the asinine nonsense of Mr. John Fletcher, who brays with hideous uniformity of cadence, through 637 pages of "Studies on Slavery."

A VOICE FROM OVER SEA

Our missionary brethren in the Micronesian islands have lifted up their voice against the wickedness of American slavery. From their far-off heathen home they look back upon their beloved country and there behold a crime greater than any that pollutes the islands of the tropics. It is no wonder that missionaries have such feelings. They are removed from the political, commercial and social influences that uphold slavery in their native land; their mission is to do away with evil; and they are accustomed to measure everything by the pure standard of the Word of God. A missionary in the East once said, "I have not yet dared to let our converts know that slavery exist in the United States. How can I explain the fact to them so as not to destroy all confidence in our Christianity." We are glad that our missionaries are lifting up their voices against this stupendous disgrace upon our Christian name, and we trust that their earnest words will be pondered.

RELIGIOUS WANTS OF KANSAS.

We rejoice to learn that Christians are everywhere awakening to the religious necessities of Kansas. Whatever may be the political fate of that territory, whatever its local institutions, whatever the respective claims of conflicting legislatures, whatever the organic law under which its body politic is constituted, there can be no doubt that the religious wants of its population are great and urgent. Indeed these are increased by the peculiar physical and political trials of the settlers. Nothing will more certainly conduce to the permanent organization of society in Kansas upon the basis of order, freedom, unity, and peace, than the establishing there of the institutions of the Gospel-living churches of Christ, the ministry of the word, the Sabbath-school, the house of God, as the nucleus of social organization. Looking not merely at the future of Kansas but at its present most urgent needs, it is evident that whatever would go to establish churches in that territory is of the first importance to its social life.

The movement of the American Congregational Union to build churches in Kansas is hailed by good men in that territory with gratitude and hope. Several letters from Christians in Kansas to the Committee of the Union plead in the most earnest manner for prompt and liberal aid in erecting houses of worship. We learn from Rev. Jos. S. Clark, D.D., of Boston, that the result of the special effort for a church in Lawrence is entirely successful. That was an extraordinary case having features of peculiar urgency. The sum required was large, ($5000 we believe;) but the churches of New-England, and especially of Boston and vicinity, have appreciated the importance of the call, and have nobly responded to it. The city of Lawrence will soon have a fine church edifice to be occupied by the first evangelical church, under the pastoral care of Rev. S. Y. Lum. The Congregational Union originally proposed to raise a fund of *twenty thousand dollars* for church-building in Kansas. This was meant to include the sum required for Lawrence, which has now been raised by special effort. Thus the fund contemplated by the Union as a basis of operations is reduced to $15,000. Of this upwards of $5,000 is already secured, as will be seen by the Treasurer's Report in another column. The ready response to the call, from all the New-England States, from New-York and Ohio, show how warm is the pulsation of Christian hearts toward Kansas.

In this city the movement has barely begun. A meeting in aid of church-building in Kansas will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle next Sabbath evening at half past seven o'clock. Gen. SCHUYLER of Council City, a most estimable Christian man, will make a statement touching the religious wants of Kansas; and addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. Patton and others. The occasion will doubtless convene a large and interested assembly, and will give a new impulse to the cause. The Union will not begin to disburse its fund till $10,000 is secured.

THE "EARNEST PLEA."

Our readers will not overlook the "Responses to the Earnest Plea" published in another column. The spirit of these letters is just what might be expected of their authors,—fraternal, excellent, Christ-like; their sentiments of good-will are precisely those that we have set forth many times in these columns, and to which at all times we fully respond. But the letters have also the defects of the original plea. (1.) They treat the differences between the Congregational and Presbyterian systems as if they were matters of indifference, and not at all matters of principle. If this be so, Congregationalists may as well throw away not only the history and labors of the New-England fathers, but the New Testament also, and "drift back to the dark ages" of ecclesiastical despotism.

(2.) The letters, like the Plea, entirely fail to grasp the present cause of difficulty between the two denominations, and of course they suggest no remedy. If our readers will peruse the article headed "Controversy," in a parallel column, they will see wherein these exhortations to good-will fall short of the wants of the case. If they will read again the article on Church Extension, from a Presbyterian, published last week, or the facts given in an article on Home Missionary Coöperation, some four weeks ago, they will see that the difficulty cannot be reached by exhortations. The defect is not of charity, but of good faith. One party to the Home Missionary compact pays less than forty per cent. into the treasury of the Home Missionary Society, draws out more than sixty per cent., and uses the funds that it withholds for rival denominational purposes upon the field of that Society. No amount of exhortation to brotherly love can reach that difficulty. *The General Assembly that created the mischief alone can undo it.* Congregationalists are faithful to the Home Missionary Society. Witness its receipts. They love coöperation. Witness their forbearance under the abuses of the Plan of Union. They find no fault with the Church-*Erection* scheme of the Presbyterian church; but the Church-*Extension* scheme is fatal in its very nature to continued coöperation.

Next week we will give some additional facts, which we will thank our friends of the Earnest Plea to consider with the practical sense of business men.

THE FACTS CONFESSED.

At length we have received from the Publishing Committee of the Tract Society a statement of facts concerning the mutilation of books on the subject of slavery. The note to the circular of Drs. Knox and Hallock, published in last week's issue, gives the official information in this matter that the public have so long desired. Had this been given at an earlier day much discussion would have been avoided. But instead of publishing this simple statement of facts, the officers of the Society permitted one of their own number, simulating "A Congregationalist Director," to publish a tissue of misrepresentations on this very subject, that we were obliged to expose at length. *Now* it appears by the official document of the Publishing Committee, that the facts in relation to these books are all precisely as stated in the Report of the General Association of New-York. After all the abuse which one of the Secretaries of the Tract Society has heaped upon that report—and this with the knowledge and consent of *all* the Secretaries—the responsible Committee make a statement which CONFIRMS the facts of the Report almost *verbatim*.

That this may appear at a glance we give the two documents in parallel columns.

MATHER'S ESSAYS TO DO GOOD.

Concerning Mather's Essays, the Report of the General Association of New-York says:	Of the same book Drs. Knox and Hallock say:
"The edition of this book by the Tract Society was probably a reprint of Burder's English edition, and follows him in his alterations and omissions. But Burder stated in a note that he had omitted passages relating to slavery, as being inapplicable to England. The original unaltered edition was accessible to the Publishing Committee of the Tract Society,(3.) but by following Burder they *adopted* his changes; and *by dropping out his note* [illegible] they left the reader uninformed of the nature and extent of these changes.	"Mather's Essays, issued in 1833, was abridged from the edition of the work then in general circulation, [i. e. Burder's edition,] the Committee then having no knowledge of the existence of any copy of the original edition of 1710.(3.) The paragraph in question was printed *word for word* as it stood in the edition printed from; and a marginal note, saying that the original was there abridged, was *omitted*. (2.) [illegible]
"The book has been dropped from the Catalogue of the Tract Society, but the changes made in it when published, show the settled policy of the Committee on the subject of slavery."	"The Society's edition was discontinued in 1845."

GURNEY'S LOVE TO GOD.

Concerning this book the N. Y. Report says:	Of the same book the Publishing Committee say:
"It helps the matter not at all as regards the position of the Tract Society, that Mr. Gurney was *induced to consent* to these alterations in the hope of a wider circulation of his book. The responsibility of the change rests with those who made this a *condition* of publishing the book in this country."	"Of Gurney on Love to God, the stereotype plates were offered to the Society by a member of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia, in 1842; and the author, at the request of the donor ON THE SUGGESTION OF THE COMMITTEE, changed an illustration of two lines drawn from the subject of slavery. It was announced on the title-page, as 'revised under the sanction of the author.'" (3.)

MEMOIR OF MARY L. DUNCAN.

Of this book the N.Y. Report says:	The Committee say of it:
"The Committee of the Tract Society, unsolicited by its Southern patrons, and against the sacred remonstrance of Mrs. Duncan, who never gave even a forced consent till long after the change was made, canceled, etc."	"The esteemed author of the memoir of Mary Lundie Duncan, in a letter from Scotland, intrusted that work to the Committee, to be abridged at their discretion. After the abridgments had been made, and before it was put to press, she visited this country, when, as Chairman and Secretary, we waited on her, more distinctly to learn her wishes; but though *anxious that her daughter's views of slavery should fully appear*, she still left the matter, as she had done in her letter, to the discretion and *responsibility* of the Committee. It is perhaps violating no confidence to add, that the book was published *under the impression* that she preferred it should be issued as abridged, rather than be withheld from the many it might reach and bless through the Society's channels." (4.)

We have also published the testimony of Rev. John Lillie, D.D., that Mrs. Duncan stated that she was *teased* by officers of the Tract Society to consent to their mutilation of her daughter's memoir, but had to the last protested against canceling her sentiments on slavery.

1. The Report states that the original "was *accessible*." This does not conflict with the statement of the Committee that they "had no knowledge" of it. Had they inquired after it in the libraries of Boston, Cambridge, and vicinity, or advertised for it, they might have found it as did the Mass. S. S. Society. The marvel is that the Publishing Committee of the Tract Society should reissue an English abridgment of an American book, without using every effort to procure the original.

2. "The marginal note *was omitted*." There lies the point of the accusation touching the mutilation of Mather's book. That note informed the reader that the omitted passages had reference to slavery. *Why* did the Committee omit that note? We wish that Drs. Knox and Hallock had answered that question. They knew that Burder had omitted *something* about slavery; they did not hunt up the original to see *what* he had omitted, but blindly followed his abridgment, and then *dropped the note* in which he faithfully advised his readers of the fact. WHY did they omit that marginal note? How does the deliberate omission of that note accord with the declaration that "the Committee are cautious when changes are made, *distinctly to announce them in the book itself*"? Burder "distinctly announced" in a marginal note, that he had omitted matter relating to the treatment of slaves, because this was inapplicable to English society. The Tract Committee omit the same matter, for a very different reason, and withdraw Burder's note! Was the change made in Mather's Essays "distinctly announced in the book itself"? Why were both the text itself and the marginal note suppressed? Dr. Hallock tells us (Rep. p. 244) that when *any* change is made it is clearly announced. Yet here the announcement was expressly stricken out.

3. Mr. Gurney wrote, "If this love had always prevailed among professing Christians, where would have been the sword of the crusader? Where the *African slave-trade?* Where the *odious system which permits to man a property in his fellow-men, and converts rational beings into marketable chattels?*" The Tract Society's edition reads—"Where the tortures of the *Inquisition?* Where every system of oppression and wrong by which he who has the power revels in luxury and ease at the expense of his fellow-men?"

This alteration was made "*on the suggestion of the Publishing Committee*" of the Tract Society. They are responsible for it. They made it a condition of publishing Mr. Gurney's book that it should be thus altered. And yet "A Congregationalist Director" had the effrontery to say, "The changes, wise or unwise, are Joseph John Gurney's changes, and he is responsible for them." And the Secretaries of the Society allowed that statement to go forth as if it were fair and true. That statement, if it means anything, means that the above cited change in Gurney's book is not an "example" of the policy of the Publishing Committee on the question of slavery. And now it is confessed that the change was made solely at their suggestion. How could the Secretaries suffer that statement of the Director to go out with their sanction?

4. The transaction with Mrs. Duncan is left somewhat obscure by this language. If she had already intrusted the work to the Committee "to be abridged *at their discretion*," why was it necessary to wait upon her, "more distinctly to learn her wishes?" Why was it necessary even after this that Mr. Secretary Cook, when in Edinburgh, should wait upon Mrs. Duncan with the magnanimous offer to withdraw her book from the lists of the Society if she did not consent to these alterations on the subject of slavery? Is not the whole story told in this, that Mrs. Duncan never really consented to the suppression of her daughter's views on slavery, but left that to the "*responsibility*" of the Committee? Theirs alone is the responsibility, and they cannot evade it. To the last, Mrs Duncan was "*anxious* that her daughter's views on slavery should *fully* appear." She only yielded a forced consent to the suppression of those views. If she ever approved what the Committee had done, why should they now say that "it might have been expedient not to issue the last-mentioned work"?

We have a high regard for Rev. Drs. Knox and Hallock. Though we are constrained to criticise their policy, we esteem and honor the men, and would hold up both hands for their reëlection as officers of the Tract Society. But they are not infallible. We esteem no less highly Drs. Anderson and Thompson, the Deputation of the American Board to India. It was no personal reflection upon those gentlemen for the Board to appoint a committee of investigation as to their doings. Drs. Knox and Hallock are excellent men; but it is no reproach to them to say that the Tract *Society* should appoint a committee to investigate the doing of its standing committees at the Tract House.

LETTER FROM REV. O. EASTMAN.

With pleasure we insert the following note from the Rev. O. Eastman, one of the Secretaries of the Tract Society. It certainly shows a disposition on the part of that gentleman to have fair and honorable dealing at the annual meeting.

Anniversary of the Tract Society.

TRACT HOUSE, March 29, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Will you please insert the following brief testimony:

The article in *The Independent* of March 27, on the "Rights and Duties of the Tract Society," which calls upon "all the members of the Society," "from the country" to "be careful" if they "wish to exercise the right of speech and of voting to be at 150 Nassau street before nine o'clock on the morning of the 7th of May," while it contains many valuable and truthful statements, appears to be erroneous in at least one particular.

So far as I can judge, this article conveys the idea that the "Tract Administration," by which is meant the Committee and Secretaries, have assumed the attitude of hostility or opposition to the members of the Society at large, and are endeavoring to deprive them of the "right of speech and of voting" at the annual meeting, and are making efforts to "prevent any investigation by the Society of their policy on the subject of slavery," and that whoever desires to have the policy of the "Tract Administration investigated" in its "financial, publishing or distributive" departments "must expect to be denounced by the organs and officers of the Society."

To me this seems very strange, for in thirty years of almost daily personal communication with the members of the Committee and Secretaries I have never discovered any disposition on their part to deprive the members of the Society of the "right of speech or of voting" at any anniversary, or "of investigating the policy" of the Committee to any extent.

They have uniformly made arrangements for the anniversary and business meetings, similar to those made by other institutions of kindred character—always publicly advertising the time and place, to secure the largest attendance from every part of the country, and from every Christian denomination; and at these meetings they have given the fullest information respecting every department of the Society's work that the time would permit. For several years a business meeting has been held on the morning of the anniversary, when the members of the Society have had a full opportunity to make any remarks or propositions they desired, and in no instance has any member of the Committee or Secretary objected to any "investigation of the policy" of the Committee or to any discussion proposed by any member of the Society.

If these are facts, and I believe they are, it seems to me that truth and justice to your readers, as well as to the Committee and members of the Society and the public, require that they should be distinctly stated in your columns. A full notice of the anniversary and business meeting to be held on the 7th of May has already been published in the *American Messenger* in the same form as in your last issue.

Most sincerely yours, O. EASTMAN.

We trust that Mr. Eastman's confidence in the Administration of the Tract Society will be borne out by their future course. But we beg to remind that gentleman, that the suggestion of a respectable body of ministers in this State that the Tract *Society* should meet and investigate the course of its Publishing Committee, has been denounced by one of the Secretaries of the Society, under the anonymous disguise of "A Congregationalist Director," as a "reckless assault" upon the Tract Society, as "indecorous towards the faithful and self-sacrificing Committee," "ungenerous towards Executive officers," a "revolution," "a violation of the great law of love," "the proper work of infidelity."

Whether Mr. Eastman was present when the document that thus assails members of the Society and ministers of the Gospel was read to the executive officers of the Tract Society, we cannot tell; but he cannot wonder that such abuse of members of the Society, prepared by one Executive officer of the Society, approved by others, and sent out from the Tract House over a signature designed to shield those officers from suspicion—we say he cannot wonder that an act so disingenuous as the feigning of a hired Secretary to be a disinterested Director, should make the members of the Society "apprehend that every effort will be made by the present Administration to prevent any investigation by the Society of their policy on the subject of slavery."

Such an *apprehension* was all that we expressed, and we shall be happy to find that the Administration have repudiated the unworthy policy into which the zeal of one of their number had betrayed them, and that they mean hereafter to recognize the rights of their constituents.

The arrangement for the annual meeting will be seen from the following official announcement:

The Thirty-First Anniversary of the American Tract Society will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York, on Wednesday, May 7, 1856, at 10 A. M. The Society will meet at 9 o'clock, one hour previous, at the Society's house, 150 Nassau-st., for the election of officers and the transaction of other business; and on the adjournment of the business-meeting the Board of Directors will meet to elect the Executive Committee.

It will be seen that the whole time allotted to the business of the annual meeting is little more than half an hour. The Society will convene at nine o'clock at 150 Nassau-st.; the procession must move for the Tabernacle at 9.45; and yet between the close of the business meeting and the moving of the procession, the Directors are expected to elect their committees.

It should be borne in mind, however, that the Society is *still in session* during the public anniversary. Then only is fulfilled that part of Article IV. which requires that "the proceedings of the [ensuing] year shall be reported." There is nothing that should hinder the introduction of any business of the Society upon the platform of the anniversary meeting, if time or opportunity should be wanting at the previous business meeting. *Would it not* be well for the officers of the Society to make arrangements to hold the annual meeting in the Broome-street Church or some other central place? The room in the Tract House will not contain one-third of the members who will be present. [illegible] minister in Massachusetts writes, that though [illegible] in the habit of attending the anniversaries in New-York, he will come this year to cast his vote as a member of the Tract Society. Another in Vermont writes that he was not before aware of his rights as a member of the Tract Society, but will now come with a member of his church, who is also a member of the Tract Society, to discharge his duty. Some churches that have hesitated to give a collection to the Tract Society will now see to it that their pastors or other members of the *Society* represent their interests at the annual *meeting*.

The communication from "A Congregationalist" in another column, indicates several points upon which an investigation seems desirable. Since the American Board has just appointed a Committee of thirteen to investigate the doings of the Prudential Committee, and Congress has appointed a Committee of three to investigate affairs in Kansas, no one can think of objecting to a like Committee in the Tract Society.

The Board of Directors elect the Executive Committee. Every *life*-Director also has a vote in the election of that Committee. The life-directors participated in the election of the Committees at the meeting in 1845. The Directors have power also to call special meetings of the Society. We trust that both members and directors will *fully* understand their rights and their duties.

MAMMON, MONSTER, MASTER.

Most typographical errors either suggest their own correction or are too slight to call for notice. But a single misprint in our last week's article on Mammon may possibly mislead some readers and impair the full impression of the case. We therefore take pains to correct it.

In the sentence, "For centuries Africa—a quarter of the globe—has been set apart to supply the master with victims—thousands at a meal"—for *master* read *monster*. *Covetousness* is the monster whom Africa supplies with victims.

Roman epicures, indeed, were accustomed to cut up the bodies of slaves for their fish to feed upon, and thus they in turn devoured their slaves; but no master ever ate thousands at a meal. That the same barbarous practice prevailed in the Southern States, and Dr. Harris had written to condemn it, that, of course the Tract Society's Committee would have omitted or altered the word *master*. But Dr. Harris wrote "monster"—the monster Covetousness. The history of this monster, he says, "is the history of *slavery* and oppression in all ages;" and the Publishing Committee struck out the word "slavery." In the *empire* of the monster, Dr. Harris enumerates the "*plantation with its imbruted gangs*;" and the Publishing Committee have stricken out the "imbruted gangs." And this, when leading Southern newspapers have warmly commended the book just as Dr. Harris wrote it, and no "evangelical Christian" outside of the Committee room would have been mean enough to demand such a change. Dr. Hallock tells us that no work of a living author is ever altered without his sanction. (Am. Report, p. 294.) Did Dr. Harris ever sanction this?

A Stiff Congregationalist.—One of our traveling agents, writing from a town in Marion County, says:

"I was told of a Congregationalist living on an out-of-the-way road, about ten miles and a half into the country, who would be likely to take *The Independent*. I took the trouble of walking out to see him. On entering the dwelling I found him already *engaged in reading it!* He is a remarkable specimen of a Puritan Congregationalism. He says he never will believe that 'The Church' means 'The Session.' He has stood a straight-up, all-alone Congregationalist in this region, for more than forty years, without any connection. He says there is one other Congregationalist in an adjoining town, and that the two of them intend yet to have a Congregational church and minister. This is his present plan. Last year he made up his mind fully to go to Kansas, and locate as near Lawrence as he could. He has a land-warrant for 160 acres, half of which he intended to give as a site for the benefit of a church and school, and the other half for the same purpose when he should need it no longer. He is now in his eighty-first year of age, but earnestly wished to do something for the establishment of the Gospel and of Freedom in Kansas, and had not been disappointed in getting his land-warrant

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the time he expected them, he would by this time have been in Kansas. He believes strongly in the Bible, and also in Sharp's rifles, when their use is made a necessity. It was most refreshing to meet such a living specimen of the simplicity and sterling principles of the men of '76."

THE HOME MISSIONARY.

The Home Missionary for April is occupied with an unusual amount of "Missionary Intelligence" from the *"Pacific Coast,"* and the *"Valley of the Mississippi,"* which will be read with interest by the patrons of the Society. Another name has been added to the list of States and Territories occupied. The Home Missionary banner has been planted at *Omaha City* in NEBRASKA; and other posts await the advance of that peaceful army, whose triumphs are for freedom, truth, righteousness and salvation.

Appointments of the A. H. M. S. in *February.*—*eleven* not in commission last year; and *forty* reappointed.

Receipts in February, $12,629,76.—More than half of this amount is from Massachusetts. Of the whole amount, $7,909,02 are designated as from *Congregational* sources; $2,426,69 from *Presbyterian*; $2,277,05 are from sources whose denomination is not specified; and $17, from German churches.

Receipts for eleven months of the fiscal year from April 1st to March 1st—$125,717,46.

Of this, from *Congregational* sources, $81,371,52; from *Presbyterian*, $33,763,52; from sources whose denomination is not specified, $10,290,51; and $261,91 chiefly from German and Lutheran Churches.

KANSAS CHURCH-BUILDING FUND.

THE following sums have been received in cash and pledges for building houses of worship in Kansas:

Surplus funds remaining in the hands of the Central Committee,	$3,000
From Mrs. *Deborah S. Williams*, Goshen, Mass.,	500
" *S. B. Stebbins*, Boston, Mass.,	5
" Church in Granby per Asa Pease,	25
" T. W. Williams, Emerald Grove, Wis.,	10
" Horace Nye, Putnam, Ohio,	8
" I. H. Kasson, Poultne, Iowa,	5
" Church in Fitzwilliam, N. H., per Rev. J. Woods,	15
" Hammond-street Church, Bangor, Me., per E. F. Duren,	30
" George Langdon, New-Brunswick,	5
" *Benj.* Talbot, Columbia, Ohio,	5
" *Linus* Ribbe, Brasher, N. Y.,	5
" *D.* Todd, Providence, Ill.,	21
" H. Barbour, Salmon Falls, N. H.,	25
" Deacon Mead, Greenwich, Ct.,	6
" W. L. Porter, New-Haven, Ct.,	8
" Congregational Church, Dover, N. H., per E. J. Lane,	80
" Dr. W. Burke, N. Y.,	1
" Benevolence, Ashburnham, Mass.,	5
" Hon. John Mead,	10
" Seth B. Hunt, N. Y.,	100
" H. C. Bowen, "	100
" Israel Minor, "	100
" Wm. G. West, "	100
" Wm. Allen, "	100
" Cong. Church, Mansfield, Ohio,	100
In addition to the above, pledges have been received by Wm. Patton, D.D., for about	1,000
Making altogether the sum of	$5,358

ISRAEL MINOR, Treasurer,
214 Fulton st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK, April 1st, 1856.

Lectures of **"Paradise Lost."**—A course of lectures on *Paradise Lost* and *John Milton*, has been prepared by Prof. Charles Matthews, who is ready to make advantageous engagements for their delivery in various places, as will be seen by a notice in another column. They contain a great amount of useful literary information and criticism, and ingeniously combine instruction with entertainment. The course has been already delivered to several select audiences who have given to the lecturer abundant testimony of their approval.

The town of Leavenworth appears to have been settled as the headquarters of the Southern influence, although the Free-State men have now the ascendency, except when the other side is aided by armed bands of Border Ruffians. The first building was erected and occupied on the 15th September, 1854. Now there are above 300 buildings, with over 1500 inhabitants, and shares which sold for $250 command $1500.

"The Methodist Church South, and the Northern Methodists, Old School Presbyterians, Baptists, Lutherans, and Catholics, have regular meetings. There are four churches erected. A joint stock hotel company has been formed, and are now preparing a four story brick building, to cost not less than $20,000. There is already a large and commodious hotel, with a splendid three story front on Main-street."

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great ease in the money-market, Missouri bonds, for some reason or other, *won't rise*. Border ruffianism, in the imagination of capitalists, is more appaling than the night-mare. Whether the fright of our moneyed men, and their refusal to buy such *fancy* securities, except at a large discount, will result in "letting the Union slide" has not yet been ascertained. Let us hope for the best. The market just now is more *feverish* than usual in consequence of the late robberies on the Missouri river. Until within a year past Erie, Pa., has been the head-quarters of organized highwayism, but doubtless their success in immortalizing one locality has induced all such "highly respectable citizens" to emigrate to a wider field of action. "Westward the course of empire takes its way."

Nearly a million of dollars have lately been raised in this market by the sale of Missouri bonds, and the loss to somebody has been about fifteen per cent. We are assured, by a party who has made larger sales than any other in New-York, that, but for the course of Atchison, Stringfellow & Co., much higher prices could have been obtained, *and that he has so advised his correspondents in Missouri.* The medicine is at last beginning to work, and unless some of our pro-slavery journals administer some *stimulating* doctor-stuff to counteract such "wicked prejudice," we fear that lower quotations are inevitable.

The Supreme Court of Michigan has recently made a decision in regard to the redemption of bank-notes which will surprise our readers. A reliable correspondent at Detroit thus plainly states the case:

"A decision has just been rendered by our Supreme Court, which will I think be interesting to the readers of the money articles of *The Independent.*

"The Court has decided that our banks can pay their circulating notes of the denomination of five dollars, and under, (whether presented in large or small amounts,) in the new silver coin. This coin, you are aware, is adulterated some seven per cent, and the law of Congress authorizing its issue, declares that it shall not be a legal tender for debts *above* five dollars. The court holds that when a party demands of a bank payment on one hundred of its five dollars notes it is to be regarded not as a demand for a debt of five hundred dollars, but as a demand for one hundred debts of five dollars each, and accordingly may be paid in the *adulterated coin.* The individual receiving this money, or rather base coin, could not use it in payment of his own debts because his debts being in larger sums than five dollars, better money could be demanded of him.

"This decision seems almost equivalent to authorizing a suspension of specie payments. This being a United States' law of course will (or should) operate alike in all the States in the Union. The effect upon our currency will soon be felt, and that sensibly. The Wildcats will again be triumphant.

"The suit in question was, I understand, brought by a friend of the bank and at its suggestion, and the attorneys on both sides were employed by the bank."

The practical effect of such a decision will be to prevent the presentation of bills, for coin, at the counter of any bank in the State, for in so doing unless bills of a larger denomination than five dollars are presented, payment may be expected, not in gold, but in what *really* is a depreciated silver currency.

An "unfortunate holder" of the bonds of a bankrupt railroad thus writes us:

"I am one of the unfortunate holders of the bonds of the New-Haven and New-London Railroad, and since the declared bankruptcy of that road, I have sought in vain in your able commercial and financial articles for some information as to its future prospects.

"Can you inform me what steps have been taken by the Directors towards the resumption of the payment of interest on their bonds; and what would be the best course for me, and my unlucky fellow-sufferers to pursue?"

Our correspondent should either give those bonds a safe place in his pocket-book, until the money is provided to meet all interest arrearages, or put them into the hands of a good attorney in Connecticut, who in due course of law would undoubtedly obtain the money due him. The writer may thank himself that he is not the "unfortunate holder" of the *stock* in said road instead of *bonds*, for just now the whole issue, if sold under the hammer, would hardly buy a barrel of flour.

Some weeks since we referred to the large sales of one of the leading Boot and Shoe houses in this city. Our statement at the time was regarded by some as extravagant. We are reliably informed that the sales of another house in the same line, from the 10th of February to the 10th of March, were over $90,000. Some Eastern manufacturers undoubtedly do a much larger business than this *occasionally*, but not often.

The Dry-Goods houses are all now very busy. Our city is crowded with merchants from the interior, and the prospect for the month of April is flattering. The trade of March has been at least one-third larger than last year, and it is presumed that the same proportion will hold good to the end of the season. Many descriptions of both staple and fancy goods have slightly receded in price, but the changes thus far have not been important. The auctions are more fully supplied this week than last, but the sales for the most part, considering the heavy importations, are satisfactory—*i. e.*, the losses have not been very severe.

A rushing business has been done by the Retailers the past week. The "spring fashions" in Ladies' Hats are now exhibited in all the millinery shops, and *such* a demonstration of *folly* was probably never before seen outside of heathendom. St. Paul's injunction in regard to *covering* the head has been entirely forgotten. A full phrenological view of the fair sex has been determined upon, and therefore every *man* for the sake of peace and the safety of the *union* must be reconciled. *Not another word!!*

Wednesday was the "opening" of Spring Mantillas. The styles generally are very beautiful, and the variety unprecedented. This branch of trade has grown steadily and rapidly for five years past, and is now attracting a good deal of attention. The aggregate business in this line is much larger the present season than ever before.

We report the following failures, suspensions and assignments:

Caton & Sherry, Rome, N. Y., failed.

L. H. Culver, Ithaca, New-York, failed and assigned, liabilities said to be $140,000.

C. W. Davenport, Newburyport, Mass., failed; owes about $15,000; assets $12,000.

Joseph G. Hibbs, Philadelphia, Pa., Hardware, failed. Stock to be sold at auction.

George R. Brown, Defiance, Ohio; failed. Large confidential debt; general creditors anticipate small dividends.

C. & J. McClune, Wooster, Ohio; suspended. Indebtedness about $30,000.

Harmon V. Beeson, Canal Dover, Ohio; failed.

John K. Berry, Fredericksburg, Va.; suspended.

J. W. Chandler & Co., Lebanon, Ky.; assigned preferring *home* creditors. Have lost heavily on pork. A good dividend by the general creditors is expected.

Nathaniel Brewster, Mount Pleasant, Ind.; failed and "gone," it is said, "to the far West."

J. J. Miller, Sumpterville, Ala.; assigned.

Hurlbut & Ames, Ellenburg, Ill.; failed.

Harrison, Fay & Co., a large house in Boston, in the produce and provision business has, it is said, made a bad failure. More than a year since they were embarrassed and obtained an extension.

F. M. Wever, an extensive retail Dry-Goods merchant in Milwaukie, has been closed by attachment. Indebtedness very large in New-York and Boston.

The great fall in produce is now beginning to have some effect in the interior.

A correspondent from Grand Rapids, Mich., writes: "We are just beginning to feel the effect of the decline in the price of produce here. What the consequence may be we know not at present, but as yet I have not learned of any mercantile houses being embarrassed in consequence."

Another from Hudson, Mich., writes:

"The important decline in produce and provisions very seriously affects our merchants. All who have dealt in wheat and pork the past winter, and held for higher prices, must lose heavily. Some of them begin to feel it."

A correspondent writes from Athens, Ga.:

"Crops of all kinds were good the past year. The promise is not so good for this. Wheat, particularly, of which we had a fine crop last year, is very unpromising this. Trade is brisk and money only moderately in demand."

A friend writes from Selma, Ala.:

"We have had unprecedented rains. At this time of year I have usually had my entire crop of cotton in the ground, but at this moment I have not a single seed planted. This, however, does not militate against the final return of the crop. In many cases it results in a manner highly beneficial to the planter, as he is saved the labor of replanting."

Foreign exchange continues heavy. Sterling bills range from 8¼ to 9⅜. Very few sales are made above 9¼.

The Park Bank opened its doors for business on Monday last. This institution will rank among the first in the city. With a capital of $2,000,000, they will be able to command the very best up-town business, together with a fair share in the lower part of the city. The officers and directors are all *live men*, representing the leading branches of trade, and, what is worthy of note, they have been *successful* and prosperous in their own affairs, which is a demonstration of their fitness to fill their present high position.

A Paris correspondent of the *Evening Post* writes, March 11th, as follows:

"You may state to your readers that committees have been appointed by the Peace Congress, to whom are to be referred all questions of mere detail, and that the principal treaty will be signed next Saturday, or Tuesday, at farthest. The health of Jerome, the Emperor's uncle, furnishes cause for uneasiness."

An American gentleman in Paris adds the following postscript to a private letter dated March 13th:

"I have just received from what is thought good authority that peace will be proclaimed within three days. You have it as I got it."

The changes in the last weekly Bank-statement are as follows:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
March 22..	$104,583,576	$14,569,356	$7,912,561	$89,390,561
March 29..	104,745,807	14,216,841	7,942,253	88,186,618
Increase.	$211,713	.....	$30,673	.....
Decrease.	.....	152,715	.....	1,203,413

Bank-shares are in demand at full rates. The transactions for the week are as follows:

Shares.	*Bank.*	*Rate.*	*Last Div.*
50	Seventh Ward Bank	132¼	5 per cent.
100	Manhattan Bank	131½	4 "
19	City Bank	122	4 "
55	Bank of New-York	120	4 "
26	Bank of America	118a121	4 "
5	American Ex. Bank	118½	5 "
120	Mechanics' Bank	117½	4 "
25	Phenix Bank	112½	4 "
5	Bank of Commerce	109	4 "
50	People's Bank	108	4 "
20	Bank State New-York	108½	4 "
17	Metropolitan Bank	107¼a108	4 "
25	Merchants' Ex. Bank	108	4 "
8	Bank of North America	105½	3½ "
10	Bk. of the Commonwealth	97	3½ "
68	Ocean Bank	95½a96	"
70	St. Nicholas Bank	95½a95¾	3½ "
15	Hanover Bank	94¼a94¾	3½ "

P. S.—The Collins steamship Atlantic has arrived at this port, bringing Liverpool dates to the 19th of March.

London Money Market.—Consols for money were rather weak, closing at 91¼a 92¼.

Money was in steady demand at former rates.

The Manchester market was quiet, but firm.

Liverpool Markets.—The Cotton market was dull and rather easier, especially for the lower qualities, but the quotations were not changed.

The business of the three days amounted to 19,000 bales, including 3,500 for export and 2,500 to exporters.

Sugars were active and buoyant.

Coffee dull.

Breadstuffs were wholly unchanged, although a dull tone pervaded the market.

NOTICES.

Congregational Association of New-York and Brooklyn.—The Annual meeting of this Association will be held on Tuesday, April 1st, at the 20th street Congregational Church, New-York, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Candidates for recommendation to the work of the ministry are requested to leave their names with the Registrar.

Public services will be held on Tuesday evening, at 7½. Sermon by Rev. SAMUEL BAYLIES. T. ATKINSON, Registrar.
851-853 Am. Cong. Union, 848 Broadway.

Sabbath-School Anniversary.—The Anniversary of the Sabbath-school of the Reformed Dutch Church in 21st-street, near Sixth avenue, will take place next Sabbath evening, April 6th, at 7½ o'clock. Singing by the children. Addresses by Mr. T. Dewitt Talmage, of the Theological Seminary, New-Brunswick, N. J., and Rev. E. W. Collier, of this city. All interested are invited to attend. 883

Preaching, Sabbath, April 6th, in the Eastern Congregational Church, Madison, corner of Gouverneur-st. Rev. Mr. MURPHY will preach at 10½ o'clock, A.M.; Rev. GARDNER SPRING PLUMLEY, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

Moral and Religious Wants of Kansas.—By particular request, Gen. P. C. SCHUYLER, of Council City, the New-York settlement in Kansas, will deliver an address in the Broadway Tabernacle, on Sabbath evening, the 6th April, at 7½ o'clock.

The Special Committee appointed at the recent meeting of the American Board in Albany, will meet in the Rooms of the Board, in the Bible House, Astor Place, New-York, on May 6th, being Tuesday of the anniversary week, at 10 A.M.

All persons desirous to make communications to the committee are invited to meet with them, or address them by letter, at that time and place. N. S. S. BEMAN,
883-884 Chairman.

Educational Convention in Wisconsin.—The committee appointed by the Milwaukee, Madison, and Winnebago Conventions and Milwaukee Presbytery, to consult together with reference to establishment of a Female Seminary, are called to meet in the Congregational Church, in the City of Watertown, Wisconsin, on Wednesday the 23d day of April, 1856, at 2 o'clock P.M., with the expectation of remaining during the next day. One or more addresses upon the subject of Female Education may be expected on the evening of Wednesday. All interested in the object of this meeting are invited to attend. Persons designing to be present are requested to forward their names to Rev. Wm. A. Niles, Watertown, Wis., and to state whether they will travel by public or private conveyance. H. M. PARMELEE,
Sub. Committee.

OAK GROVE, WIS., March 14th, 1856.

Lectures on the Paradise Lost.—Professor Charles Mathews, Principal of the Madison Academy, having devoted much time and labor to the preparation of a course of Lectures on the above subject, designs to spend a few months in delivering them wherever he can make the most satisfactory arrangements.

The lecturer will furnish ample testimony of his standing and ability from distinguished gentlemen who have listened to him in the city and elsewhere, and would be pleased to correspond with clergymen or others who are disposed to aid in reforming the public taste by substituting useful instruction for frivolous amusement. He may be addressed at "No. 1023 Broadway, care of Dr. Neergaard." 882-883*J*

City Evangelization.—By special request a Discourse on the True Principle of Life, Growth and Strength to the Church, as related to the Evangelisation of Cities, will be repeated by the Rev. R. BAILEY, at the Sixth-st. Church evening, April 6th, at half past seven o'clock, in the chapel of the Sixth-st. Presbyterian Church, two doors east of the Second Avenue. It is hoped that this announcement, of a theme so important, will secure a full attendance.

The Monthly Prayer-Meeting of the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society will be held at the Tract Society House, 150 Nassau-st., 2d floor, on Monday, April 7th, at 4 o'clock, P.M. A. MERWIN, Rec. Sec.

The Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society, auxiliary to the American Board, will be held in the Presbyterian Church on 4th Avenue, (Rev. Dr. Parker's,) on Sabbath evening, the 6th of April. The reports of the Corresponding Secretary and the Treasurer will be read, and the Sermon will be delivered by the Rev. William Hogarth, of the 1st Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. Service to commence at half past seven.

O. E. WOOD,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,
LEWIS E. JACKSON,
A. MERWIN,
} Committee of Arrangements.

Married.

GRIFFITHS—OWEN—In this city on Wednesday, March 26, by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, Rev. Griffith Griffiths, Pastor of the Welsh Congregational Church, to Mary Ann Owens, of Trenton, N. Y.

DUNBAR—WALKER—In Chicago, Ill., March 25th, by Rev. J. E. Roy, Mr. Henry B. Dunbar and Miss Abby F. Walker.

APPLEY—BURGESS—At Westminster, Ct, on the 20th instant, by Rev. R. S. Hazen, Mr. Norman Appley and Miss Harriet Burgess, both of Westminster.

BENJAMIN—MITCHELL—At Trinity Church, in San Francisco, March 1st, immediately after the arrival of the John L. Stephens, upon which the bride was a passenger, E. B. Benjamin, of San Francisco, to Miss Sarah Mitchell, of New-York.

Died.

PRIME—At Mamaroneck, on Thursday, March 27, at the house of his son-in-law, A. P. Cumings, Esq., Rev. Nathaniel Scudder Prime, D.D., in the 71st year of his age. His funeral was held in Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, the 28th inst., Rev. Dr. Van Dyck officiating, and his remains were deposited on the following day in the Cemetery of the Evergreens. He was a native of Huntington, where several months ago he preached a semi-centennial sermon. He was widely known as an able and useful minister of the Gospel of Christ, of the Old School Presbyterian denomination, and also as the author of an elaborate History of Long Island.

ROBINSON—At Stamford, on March 25th, Helen, youngest daughter of James and Georgette A. Robinson, aged 2 years and 4 months.

COLTON—At Millville, Orleans County, New-York, on the 17th instant, at the age of 83 years, Jane A., wife of Rev. Krastus Colton, and daughter of Deacon Joseph Pruiden, deceased, of Orange, Conn., to which place she was taken for interment. During her illness her mind was clouded by delirium, with only occasional gleams of the brightness of returning reason, but when the time for her departure came she passed gently away to the "rest prepared for the people of God." Having faithfully endeavored to reflect the image of her Master in a blameless and useful life, she has gone to her reward.—[Com.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Prince's Protean Fountain Pen, patented January 23d, 1855.

ADVANTAGES.—An inexhaustible and durable Ink Reservoir, made of Protean, under Goodyear's Patent, filled with ease and rapidity, supplying the pen from three to ten hours, according to the size. A Gold Pen of the very best quality, with a holder of the most beautiful, light and elastical material.

CERTIFICATES of the superiority of this pen of weeks in their use by our reporters, has shown these Pens to possess all that is claimed for them.—*N. Y. Tribune, Sept.* 15, 1855.

A magic Pen: It is light, graceful, easily regulated, and in all respects a complete and well-finished article.—*N.Y. Independent.*

Sent by mail, free of expense, on receipt of price—$3 for small and $4 for large size. Address, JOSEPH H. LADD, Publisher of *The Independent*, New-York. 888tf

The Poor Man's Friend.—Such is Dyer's Healing Embrocation, the cheapest and most valuable medicine ever brought before the public. Sold in bottles ranging in price from 12½ cents to $1 25, which places it within the reach of all. It puts money in the pocket, for "time is money," and by the use of this great remedy, days and years of suffering and pain may be saved.

Let no man therefore, whatever the extent of his pecuniary means, fail to keep and use this "great remedy for all sorts of pain."

For sale by A. H. FIELD, sole proprietor, Providence, R. I.
888

Pianos and Music.—We learn that Horace Waters, of No. 333 Broadway, New-York, agent for the sale of many of the most celebrated makers of Pianos and Melodeons, is offering them at prices which we advise all who desire to purchase to avail themselves of. He is also selling his large and well-known Catalogue of Music at one third off from the regular prices, and will forward the same free of postage. His offers to the trade, teachers and schools are of the most favorable character, all of which he will be able to fill to the letter by having wisely adopted the cash system. The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality.—*New-York Evangelist.*
333-334*J*

Popular Quadrilles, by James Bellak, published by Horace Waters.—These quadrilles are arranged in a simple but effective manner, from the following popular melodies: "Our Boys," "Jeannie Marsh," "Bouquet Schottische," "Bobbing Around," "Let us speak of a Man," "Kitty Tyrrell," "Laughing Chorus," "Lilly White," and an extremely lively jig. The figure is given over each change in the music, so that the performer is enabled to call off, without any inconvenience. From the extensive popularity of the melodies introduced, we should judge this publication will meet with an extensive sale.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Holloway's Pills.—Life Boats are not more necessary at sea than this Life Medicine. The exemption from scurvy, and other scorbutic affections of the late exploring expeditions, is attributable to the antiseptic action of Holloway's Pills. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

St. Vitus Dance.—It will, no doubt, be gratifying to those who have children or friends afflicted with this disease to hear that they can be cured by calling on the undersigned, who has a remedy that is sure and harmless. It is an outward application. There will be no charge whatever until the patient is cured. The best of reference will be given.
867-890* W. J. H. FISH, 372 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

Lyon's Kathairon is beyond all question the most popular toilet article ever produced. Its sale is now nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year, and the demand is constantly increasing. It restores the hair after it has fallen out, pre-serves and beautifies it, giving to it a beautiful gloss, and rendering it smooth and soft, and effectually removes all Dandruff and other impurities, keeping the hair perfectly clean. Its cooling and invigorating properties quickly relieve nervous Headache, while its delightful perfume renders it the pleasantest article for the Toilet ever made.

Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the country.

HEATH, WYKOOP & Co.,
Proprietors and Manufacturers of Fine Perfumery,
870-421 No 68 Liberty-st., New-York.

The New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond Street, under the medical charge of D. D. T. NESTELL, A. M. M. C., for the exclusive treatment of *Diseases of the Lungs and Throat by the Inhalation of Cold Medicated Vapors.*

N. S. DAY, *Proprietor.*

All business communications should be addressed to G. VANDECAR, *Secy.*

N.B.—A BRIEF TREATISE on the diseases of the *Respiratory Organs*, explaining the theory and practice of INHALATION, will be sent FREE TO ANY ADDRESS. 881tfU

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Gaiters, Button Boots and Shoes, in great varieties, of the best quality and at low prices at Crosby & Co.'s, 495 Broadway and 44 Howard-st., N. Y. Ladies' Gaiters from $1 25 to $3; Slippers, Buskins and ties from 75 cents to $1 50. Misses', children's and all other shoes proportioning low, all manufactured by ourselves and warranted good. The manufacturing department being under the immediate supervision of Mr. F. G. Crosby, formerly of 40 East Broadway, will satisfy his friends that good and neat shoes will be forth coming from this establishment. 883-895X

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Is NOW MADE and sold by the CHUBB Co. Herring, or his agents, but is manufactured and sold by the patentees, with WILDER'S PATENT BURGLAR AND POWDER-PROOF LOCK, at the Warehouse, No. 122 Water street, near Wall, New-York.
876-885-R B. G. WILDER & Co., Patentees.

Edward G. Tileston & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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50 CHESTNUT STREET.....PHILADELPHIA.
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Hill's & Stringer's Original Dandelion Coffee is recommended by all Physicians as an effectual remedy for Indigestion, Flatulency, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels. General depot, 679 Broadway, from whence all orders from the city or country will be promptly filled. 881-884X

Gas, Gas, Gas.—New styles of gas-fixtures for the spring trade, of both modern and antique designs, just out. Wholesale buyers particularly invited to call at the Great Manufacturing Depot of ARCHER WARNER & Co., No. 876 Broadway. 883-894

Trees and Plants.—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those intending to plant to their fine stock of vigorous and symmetrical

TREES AND SHRUBS,

Of the most desirable varieties, and to their large collection of EXOTIC PLANTS, VINES, ROSES &c.,

Evergreen and Deciduous Trees, by the quantity at reduced rates. For catalogues apply by mail or at No. 29 Wall Street, basement. 880-884

The New Gridiron, Robinson's Patent, accomplishes three desiderata:

1. It saves all the gravy, none dropping into the fire.
2. It cooks the steak through without burning the outside.
3. It prevents any smoke in the kitchen or house.

Three sizes, from $2 to $3. Sold at the American and Foreign Patent Agency, No. 79 Duane street, 100 feet east of Broadway. 878-890 X

Tuttle's Fancy Bazaar.—If you wish to be pleased and astonished at rare and beautiful specimens of workmanship, taste, and skill, visit Tuttle's great FANCY STORE, 345 Broadway. His store is a perfect World a Fair within itself, and is decidedly the largest, most beautiful and curious collection of Rich Fancy Goods ever displayed in this country, comprising every article of this kind of goods ever manufactured in any part of the world. It is impossible to conceive how comfort, luxury, or a refined taste can demand anything not to be found at Tuttle's. 866-tf-H

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N. SWEZEY,
SCULPTOR AND DESIGNER,
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CONSTANTLY ON HAND
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
TO BE FOUND IN THE WORLD.
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Wm. S. Irvine, 112 Canal street, invites the attention of the Ladies to his splendid assortment of RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, ETC.

Also, his beautiful assortment of MANTILLAS AND TALMAS. 878-890

D. Devlin & Co., Wholesale and Retail dealers in CLOTHING, 258 and 260 Broadway, corner of Warren-st., New-York, have now on hand a new and complete assortment of Fall and Winter Goods for men's wear. The business of the house embraces the entire range of the men's and boy's clothing trade, in the wholesale, retail, and custom departments, and its aim is to be perfect in each. Our ready-made goods are warranted equal in style, durability and workmanship to the best ordered work of our own or any other merchant tailoring establishment, and considerably lower in price. The one-price system is rigidly adhered to, and customers may rely on being fairly and liberally dealt with. 871-431-A

Dr. Gourad's Italian Medicated Soap positively cures Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Eruptions, and all skin deformities. POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, quickly and safely, warranted. LIQUID AND POWDER BLUSH, for pale lips and cheeks, defying detection. LILY WHITE and LIQUID WHITE for sallow, red, bad complexions. HAIR DYE and HAIR RESTORATIVE, keeps hair from falling out, and renders stiff, wiry hair soft silky, glossy, and curly. Found at the old established depot of Dr. T. FELIX GOURAUD, 67 Walker street, 1st store from Broadway. 865tf

Delight's Spanish Lustral will make Hair grow on bald heads. It is the greatest discovery of the 19th century. For a toilet article it is superior. 40,000 bottles sold the last six months in New-England. Prepared from a receipe brought from Andalusia, Spain, by J. C. WADLESON,
Lawrence, Mass.
Sold in New-York by BARNES & PARK. 879-430

A SITUATION WANTED AS JANITOR by a man of steady habits. The best of city references can be given as to character and competency. Would make arrangements to commence any time between this and the 1st of May Please address *J. L. F., Independent office.* 875-tf

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STAMFORD FEMALE SEMINARY.—MISS CATHARINE AKIN, Principal.

The Summer Term of this Institution will commence on 23d April. Every attention is paid to the moral, intellectual and physical welfare of the pupils.

TERMS.—For Board and Tuition in English Branches, including Latin, $75 per term of 14 weeks, in advance, or $225 per annum. Music, Drawing and Oil Painting taught by eminent professors from New-York City.

Circulars with full particulars may be had of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., or Robt. Carter & Brothers, Broadway.

His Excellency W. A. MILLER, Governor of Conn., President.

BOARD OF VISITORS.—Rev. Barnas Sears, D.D.; Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D.D.; Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D.D.; Rev. J. Dowling, D.D.; Rev. Ambrose S. Todd, D.D.; Rev. J. Leonard Corning, and others.
STAMFORD, 24th March, 1856. 881*387

**CY

MUSINGS WITH MEMORY.

I.

Come, Memory, come!
I'd muse with thee a while,
I'd wander with thee down the long, long aisle
Of by-gone years.
Retired to where the world's deep hum
Sounds faintly in unwilling ears,
Let us converse of buried hopes and fears—
Of smiles and tears.

II.

The smile—the tear;
Not happy smile alone—
Ah! no; but tears—those blossoms, fully blown,
Dropt from the flower
Of feeling. Every passing year—
Oftimes each passing day, each hour—
Has seen these blossoms, stirred by sorrow's power,
Fall in a shower.

III.

The tear—the smile;
Not gloomy tears alone— [throne
Have gemmed my cheek, but smiles have had a
And dwelling there:
Not smiles that play but to beguile
The looker on, and say that care
Is fled; but smiles that mark me as the heir
Of blessings rare.

IV.

The smile—the tear;
The tear—the smile! What more?
Come, Memory, tell; or, is our musing o'er—
Our converse done?
Has Time been toiling to uprear
No monument—not even one—
With Smile or Tear unwritten on the stone?
Yea, even none.

V.

The tear—the smile;
The smile—the tear;—no more;
Such is life's sum and substance; all the love
Of years gone by
Is writ in such laconic style,
The mighty ages as they fly
Weep oceans, shake the world with laughter's cry,
Then sink and die.

VI.

The smile—the tear!
Is such a history mine?
Yes, or I were not man. These twain combine
Life's tale to write—
E'en my life's tale. Now grief is here;
Now sunny joy; now gloomy night
And darkness reign; now sheds the sun his light,
And all is bright.

VII.

The tear—the smile!
All-gracious Father, praise,
Praise to Thy name, that Thou hast marked my days
With tears so few
And smiles so many! For a while
I pause, and calling up to view
Joys of the past, Thy praises I renew
Hearty and true.

VIII.

The smile—the tear;
The tear—the smile! My life!
Such is thy history past. But when the strife
Of earth is o'er,
What then? To Him I would be near
Who dries all tears. While up I'd soar,
From smile-clad lips His praises forth I'd pour
For evermore.

NORMAN ELWOOD.

Family Reading.

TREAT THEM TENDERLY.

"They, the holy ones and weakly,
Who the cross of suffering bore."
LONGFELLOW.

"WHAT is my little girl thinking about?" asked Mr. Sumner, as he stroked the golden ringlets of the fair head that was leaning thoughtfully against the window pane. "One would think you had the affairs of a nation to settle."

"Why, papa," said the little girl as he seated himself by her, "I was thinking how very hard it is that Hubert Ray should be lame. All the rest of us can skip, and jump, and race about all day, but he must use crutches when he moves; and often while we are at play he sits under that willow tree, and watches us. Do you see it, papa? that one close by the brook with its long branches just dipping into the water.

"Yesterday, two naughty boys—I will not tell their names—came softly when he was not looking, and took away his crutches, and hid them. I saw them do it, and I said, 'Boys, you ought to be ashamed to treat Hubert so unkindly'; but they only ran away laughing, and called out, 'help yourself Miss Wise-acre—if you find them you may have them.'"

"Well, did you find them?"

"Yes, papa, I found them inside of a hollow tree, just where they hid them, and I carried them and laid them down by Hubert."

"Did he feel much troubled about it?"

"No, he smiled very pleasantly, and said, 'those boys love mischief so much they forget how helpless I am.' But I saw him brush away a tear afterwards. Was n't it a shame, papa, for the boys to behave so?"

"It was very wrong, Mary, and I hope they are sorry for it by this time."

"No," said Mary shaking her head, "I don't think they are—they did not look sorry at school this morning at all; and after school when I offered to carry Hubert's books for him, one of them said, 'there goes little Miss Do-good,' but I did not mind that, I was very glad to help Hubert a little. When we came to the cottage gate—for you know, papa, they live in that little cottage the other side of the green—a tall lady in black came out and asked me if my name was Mary Sumner; and she thanked me for my kindness to her little boy, and said she hoped you would allow me to go and see him sometimes.

"When you came in just now, papa, I was thinking how strange it was that such a nice little boy should have to suffer so much, while the naughty boys have nothing to trouble them; don't you think it strange, papa?"

"The reason why some have to suffer so much more than others, has puzzled older heads than yours, my child. As long ago as our Lord Jesus was here on earth, his disciples asked why it was that a blind man whom they saw on the wayside, was so afflicted. They were told that he was blind in order that God's glory might be shown to them; a miracle was wrought, the blind man's sight restored, and both he and the disciples were taught a lesson of faith in Christ. We too may learn a lesson from every one who has a cross of suffering to bear. If they take it patiently from their Heavenly Father's hand, and believe that He gives it to them in love, and does not willingly afflict them, we may learn from them submission and patience under our lighter crosses. Your little friend has pleasures and comforts that those boys who tease him know nothing about; and though he cannot understand why there is such a difference between them outwardly, yet he will know when he reaches heaven, and bless God for what seems now so hard to endure.

"I am glad my daughter has a heart to show kindness to the unfortunate, and I would have her remember it is a great privilege to be allowed to do anything for the happiness of those upon whom God sends sufferings. The Bible tells us whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth, that is, He permits them to suffer, sometimes in one way, sometimes in another. Over them He spreads out the wing of his love and care. Under the shadow of his wing they are blessed indeed, and quite safe from harm. And we shall have God's smile upon us if we are kind to those He loves. Let it be your happiness, dear child, all through life to make others happy, to bring joy to the sorrowing, and to treat tenderly those whom God afflicts to walk with crutches; or to sit still when others play; to be stretched upon a sick bed for many weary weeks; to be blind or to be dumb; to lose friends, or to endure poverty, or some of the crosses sent to the children of men. Some carry them but a little while and then are relieved of their burdens, while others lay them down only in the grave.

"We are all of us liable to suffer—especially those who are God's children, and we do not know in what shape our discipline will come, whether in bodily pain, in the loss of friends or in the loss of wealth. But we are always sure of one thing, and that is, that whichever way it comes, it will be the way God sees to be best for us—the very one we are best able to bear. And when we reach heaven there will be nothing to grieve us any more, all tears will be wiped away; all will be clothed in gladness and beauty."

"And little Hubert, papa, will have no crutches, no lameness there. Oh! how happy he will be. I am glad for his sake we do not live here always; but while he does live I will try to make his cross lighter by doing all I can to make him happy."

M. L. R.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

IT is Saturday night! But why speak of it in particular? Is it not as any other night? Does not darkness follow the setting of the sun on this night? Do not the birds and beasts seek their places of rest as usual? Do not the same stars shine and the same moon shed her light? Yes. But still it's Saturday night, and there is something in it that makes it a *peculiar* night to me.

As far back as my memory can reach I remember it. I recollect the voice of my mother as she kissed me earlier on this than on other nights, saying to my remonstrance that it was not bed-time, My child, 'tis Saturday night. And with this recollection is connected that of my kind old nurse who stood ready to meet me with sleeves rolled up and a countenance ominous of tubs and hot water, towels and clean clothes. Who that has submitted to the weekly ordeal of being washed has not felt, as washed and dressed he nestled amongst the fresh sheets, that *it* was *Saturday night*.

Behold yon young man. Each night as he returned from his shop he quietly partook of his frugal meal and then retired early to his bed, there to resuscitate the exhausted powers of his body or mind. But *to-night* some different spirit seems to animate him. Quickly partaking of his tea, he hastens to his room. Not to sleep. Oh, no, on some other purpose he is now intent. Soon his work clothes are cast off, and from the drawer, where for six days it has lain neatly folded and carefully protected, is brought the "best suit," and attired in it he sallies forth. A new and happy spirit dwells in his breast. And why? What has wrought the change? Why does *he* leave the beaten track that seems almost his nature? *'Tis Saturday night.* In a little cottage on the outskirts of the town, there is an unusual stir to-night. During the day, brooms and dusters have been in unusual demand. Windows that have been closed for six days are now opened. The cheerful light of the sun enters that almost sacred room, the parlor. And as night approaches a fire begins to burn in the stove and candles dispel the darkness that seems seeking its usual abode. Before the fire sits a seemingly industrious young girl. Abundance of material is in her lap, but for the making up of it we should not like to be responsible; at least *to-night.* Her eyes beam bright from beneath her curls, and the neatness of her attire betokens special care. And why to-night is she here? Why all this preparation? Why that restlessness? Why does she listen so often and so attentively? Is it a footstep she expects to hear? Yes. 'Tis Saturday night, and on that night *he* always comes. To this night through the long week they two have looked forward with hope and pleasure. Is not *Saturday night* a peculiar night to them?

Let's peep into that other cottage. Something seems to be going on there. Ah! yes. There she is, the neat little housewife, busy as can be. Peculiarly so to-day it seems. Everything looks as though her hands had just touched it. Not a speck is to be seen on the floor; the dresser fairly smiles; chairs and tables are all in their places, and the cooking-stove seems, in return for the attention it has received, anxious to do something, and that in the very best manner. And now, children washed and dressed, the "little woman" bestows some attention to herself, and then quietly and with a satisfied air, awaits the coming of the partner of her toil. And why to-night? Why do the children look so anxiously for the coming of father to-night? Why is everything so bright to meet him to-night? Oh! 'tis Saturday night. To-night he returns with the reward of his labors. To-night he brings substantial proofs of his love and affection. The almost exhausted larder is to be replenished, and the empty shelves to be filled to-night. To-night brings the roasting piece of beef or the leg of mutton that is to furnish to-morrow's dinner. It brings the new boots for my little boy, or the bright ribbon for my little girl. It is to refill mamma's slender purse and to free her from indebtedness to others. Happy man, possessor of such a home! Few know such joys as Saturday night confers on you. Methinks I see you with your children clinging around you, oyous, proudly happy. Methinks I see your smile as they talk of the green fields, the sweet flowers that on the morrow you will take them to enjoy; of the bright butterflies they will chase, of the birds they will hear sing, of the gentle lamb, the frisking calf, the romping colt and the sedate cow, they will once more see. And as with these pleasures you couple the joys of a day of communion with the idol of your heart, you must indeed be happy. Yes. Saturday night you receive the reward of your toil, and the morrow is a day of rest?

Around the hearth good cheer prevails. The fire burns brightly and around extends the family circle. It is larger to night than usual. Faces are there that are not always there. The old man is young to night. Sleep comes not on his weak eyelids. No—Saturday night has brought him joy. It has once more brought together under the paternal roof, the members of his family who had left it to gain a livelihood. To-night they may rest awhile, and they seek the old home and cluster together, giving and receiving joy. Who has not felt that Saturday night is a night to be at home. Each other night we think of the duties and trials of the morrow, but the peaceful Sabbath follows this night and sheds back, as it were, its sanctity upon it. Yes, I love a Saturday night. I think of the little children so quietly sleeping. I think of those who have met to enjoy the pleasures of a pure, disinterested love. Of the joys of the honest man's cottage; of the pleasant scenes of the family circle; of the widow who, separated by necessity for the rest of the week from her fondly-loved son, sits on this night listening with unbounded joy to the recital of his successes, or with sympathizing voice, helps him to bear up against the trials that he encounters. I think of all these, and say it is a blessed night to those who can enjoy it in purity and innocence.

They to whom each night seems the same, a mere time for the commencement of pleasure, of a relief to a fatigued body, know not what they lose. Saturday night is not a night for the rich, it belongs to the poor. Wretched, indeed, must that be, who is forced to labor without knowing such a night.

It is also a time to reflect. It marks the end of a portion of time. It tells us at it comes that another week has been taken from the time allotted to us here. It warns us of the rapid strides we are taking on the journey of life, and as it reminds us of the end, seems also to remind us of the Sabbath that may succeed. May as peaceful a spirit, and as good order dwell in our house when our end shall come, as dwells in the honest man's cottage on a Saturday night! Y. B.

THE MORNING MOON.

In the dim and silent morning
Ere yet the stars grow pale,
Or the rosy dawn has lifted
The night's o'erhanging veil,

I often wake from slumber
That I can woo no more,
To see the moonbeams resting
Upon my chamber floor,

And gaze until I fancy
Each beam an angel's smile
That's stolen down from heaven
To keep my heart from guile.

The wind in thoughtful whispers
Is faintly moaning by;
Its lightest swell or cadence
I echo with a sigh,

While darkness closes round me,
And nothing cheers the gloom
But the placid moonlight sleeping
Within my quiet room.

O! how I love its shining,
Its calm and tranquil ray,
That soothes my heart's repining
And charms my grief away,

And o'er the deepest shadows
A lightsome beam can throw,
As dreary waters brighten
When snowy lilies blow.

The rounded moon of evening
May seem a peerless queen
When over woods and waters
She casts her silver sheen,

And her mellow radiance gleaming
May be beautiful to see;
But the pure and holy beaming
Of the morning moon for me!

BROOKLYN, March, 1856. DEAN.

Selections.

THE LAMB OF GOD.

THE most significant and remarkable type introduced into the divine ordinances, as well as into Israel's history and ritual, was the lamb. It even meets us at the threshold of Paradise in the sacrifice of Abel, as an object particularly acceptable in the sight of God. Later on, the lamb with its blood consecrates the commencement of the history of the Israelites. The sprinkling of the door-posts with the blood of lambs was the means of Israel's preservation in Egypt from the sword of the destroying angel, and the departure of the people from Pharaoh's house of bondage. From that time the lamb continued to be the most prominent figure by which God typified the future Messiah to the children of Abraham. Henceforward it acquired an abiding footing in Israel's sacrificial rites in general, and in the yearly passover in particular. In the latter each house was enjoined by the Mosiac law to bring a male lamb, without blemish or infirmity, to the sanctuary, there solemnly confess their transgressions over it, then bring it typically burdened with their sins, to the court of the temple to be slain; and after it was roasted, consume it entirely, in festive communion, with joy and thanksgiving to Jehovah. That which was prophetically typical in this ceremony was so apparent, that even the most sinful mind could not mistake it. Every one who was only partially susceptible of that which was divinely symbolical, felt impressed with the idea, that this divine ordinance could have no other aim than to keep alive in Israel, along with the remembrance of the promised Deliverer, the confidence and hope in him.

John the Baptist appears in the wilderness; and the first greeting with which he welcomes Jesus, which was renewed whenever he saw him, is, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world!" thereby directing the attention of the whole world to Jesus, as if there were thenceforward nothing else worth seeing in heaven or on earth than this Lamb of God; and by so doing he certainly directs us to the greatest and most beautifying of all mysteries, and to the pith and marrow of the entire Gospel. For if Christ had been only the "Lion of the tribe of Judah," and not at the same time "the Lamb," what would it have availed us! As "the Lamb," he is the desire of all nations, the star of hope to the exiles from Eden, the sun of righteousness in the night of sorrow to those whom the law condemns, and the heavenly lamp to the wanderer in the gloomy isle of death.

KRUMMACHER.

HORRORS OF WAR.

"IN heaven," said a minister whom we recently heard preach, "there will be no quarterage to pay nor paid; there will be no dead disciples, no formal Christians, no blight of intemperance or poverty, no slavery, no war there." Wending our way home, the last words, like an echo, kept ringing in our ears, "No war there, no war there!" There are great evils and great curses in the earth, but none, reader, so great as the curse of war. Opening one of our exchanges recently we saw the statement that in France, to help to carry on the Crimean war, one hundred and sixty thousand young men were annually impressed—that is, caught and driven from home into the army. And so horrible is the war in the eyes of even French mothers, that many of them have permanently put out the eyes of their children, and have hewed off the toes, and broken the fingers and arms of their sons, in the hope, by so doing, to keep them at home. But notwithstanding these maimings, many of these fingerless and toeless young men have been compelled to go and fight and die on the battle-field. As we write, the bones of how many young men lie blanching or rotting in the Crimea! How many a home in England, and Ireland, and Scotland, and Turkey, and Russia, and France, has been made desolate by the violence of war!

"Hame never cam' he,"

says the old Scotch ballad, and a world of sorrow it tells:

"Saddled, and bridled, and booted rode he,
A plume in his helmet, a sword at his knee;
But ham cam' the saddle, a' bluidy to see,
And hame cam' the steed, but hame never cam' he!

Down cam' his gray father, sobbin' sae sair;
Down cam' his auld mither, tearing her hair;
Down cam' his sweet wife, wi' bonnie bairns three,
Ane at her bosom, and twa at her knee.

There stood the fleet steed, a' foamin' and hot;
There shrieked his sweet wife, and sank on the spot;
There stood his gray father, weeping sae free;
So hame cam' his steed—but hame never cam' he!"

God grant that in our day the curtain may not rise which shall exhibit the conflict of America with any power on earth.—*W. Ch. Adv.*

LOVE TO THE SAVIOR.

IT is a mark of grace, that the believer, in his progress heavenward, grows more and more alive to the claims of Jesus. If you "know the love of Christ" his is the latest name you will desire to utter; his is the latest thought you will desire to form; upon Him your first in heaven. When memory is oblivious of all other objects,—when all that attracted the natural eye is wrapped in the mists of death,—when the tongue is cleaving to the roof of our mouth, and speech is gone, and sight is gone, and hearing gone, and the right hand lying powerless by our side, has lost its cunning, Jesus! then may we remember Thee! If the shadows of death are to be thrown in deepest darkness on the valley, when we are passing along it to glory, may it be ours to die like that saint, beside whose bed wife and children once stood, weeping over the wreck of faded faculties, and a blank, departed memory. One had asked him, "Father, do you remember me?" and received no answer; and another and another, but still no answer. And then, all making way for the venerable companion of a long and loving pilgrimage—the tender partner of many a past joy and sorrow—his wife, draws near. She bends over him, and as her tears fall thick upon his face, she cries, "Do you not remember me?" A stare—but it is vacant. There is no soul in that filmy eye; and the seal of death lies upon these lips. The sun is down, and life's brief twilight is darkening fast into a starless night. At this moment one, calm enough to remember how the love of Christ's spouse is "strong as death"—a love that many "waters cannot quench" —stooped to his ear, and said, "do you remember Jesus Christ?" The word was no sooner uttered than it seemed to recall the spirit, hovering for a moment, ere it took wing to heaven. Touched as by an electric influence the heart beats once more to the name of Jesus: the features, fixed in death, relax; the countenance, dark in death, flashes up like the last gleam of day; and with a smile in which the soul passed away to glory, he replied, "Remember Jesus Christ! dear Jesus Christ! he is all my salvation, and all my desire." GUTHRIE.

TWO SPLENDID PICTURES FROM WHITTIER'S "PANORAMA."—From the sheets, in advance of their publication, we extract the following glowing lines as they stand in "The Panorama, and Other Poems," by John G. Whittier. This new volume will be ready in a few days by Tichnor and Fields. In it we notice that lovely New-England idyl, "Maud Muller," which we do not hesitate to say is one of the choicest pieces ever written in our country:—*Transcript.*

THE WEST.

Then, with a burst of music, touching all
The keys of thrifty life—the mill-stream's fall,
The engine's pant along its quivering rails,
The anvil's ring, the measured beats of flails,
The sweep of scythes, the reaper's whistled tune,
Answering the summons of the bells of noon,
The woodman's hail along the river shores,
The steamboat's signal, and the dip of oars,—
Slowly the curtain rose from off a land
Fair as God's garden. Broad on either hand
The golden wheat-fields glimmered in the sun,
And the tall maize its yellow tassels spun.
Smooth highways set with hedgerows living green,
With steepled towns through shaded vistas seen.
The school-house murmuring with its hive-like swarm,
The brook-bank whitening in the grist-mill's storm
The painted farm-house shining through the leaves
Of fruited orchards bending at its eaves,
Where live again, around the Western hearth.
The homely old-time virtues of the North;
Where the blithe housewife rises with the day,
And well-paid labor counts his task a play.
And, grateful tokens of a Bible free,
And the free Gospel of Humanity,
Of diverse sects and differing names the shrines,
One in their faith, whate'er their outward signs,
Like varying strophes of the same sweet hymn
From many a prairie's swell and river's brim.
A thousand church-spires sanctify the air
Of the calm Sabbath, with their sign of prayer.

THE FUTURE.

Where'er our banner flaunts beneath the stars
Its mimic splendors and its cloud-like bars,
There shall Free Labor's hardy children stand,
The equal sovereigns of a slaveless land.
And when at last the hunted bison flees,
And dies o'ertaken by the squatter's fires;
And westward, wave on wave, the living flood
Breaks on the snow-line of majestic Hood;
And lonely Shasta listening hears the tread
Of Europe's fair-haired children, Hesper-led;
And, gazing downward through his hoar-locks, sees
The Eastern sea shall hush his waves to hear
Pacific's surf-beat answer Freedom's cheer.
And one long rolling fire of triumph run
Between the sunrise and the sunset gun!

Foreign Miscellany.

Arabia.—From time immemorial a flourishing trade in slaves has prevailed betwixt the chief places on the Arabian and African shores. Massowah, a town of between 3000 and 4000 population, is the chief point of export. Sometimes as many as a thousand slaves are to be found here together, ready for shipment in vessels of some twenty-five tons for Jeddah, on the opposite coast; about a fourth part of them are believed to die of sickness, or perish by their own hands on the way. They consist chiefly of Gallas, who are smart, clever, and faithful. Men at the age of twenty-five fetch from thirty to forty dollars, a good-looking girl for the harem fetching about double this. Next to these are the Abyssinians, for the most part Christians after a sort, entrapped into slavery by the Mohammedans who inhabit the borders of Abyssinia between the mountains and the sea; they are sold by auction, the auctioneer receiving a dollar per head, the Government raising besides a tax of about as much more. There used to be about two thousand slaves sold annually at Massowah, of whom one-half were Christians. Some months since the Sultan, formerly the great protector of the slave trade, issued orders to the Turkish authorities at Jeddah and Mecca for its suppression; the order was sent by the Pasha of Jeddah to the Kahumukun of Mecca, who having referred the matter to the Cadi, it was proclaimed as imperial, and to be implicitly obeyed. The Ulemahs and inhabitants on this proceeded to the Court of Justice to demand on what authority the abolition of slavery had been ordered. On the firman of the sultan being quoted, it was denounced by them as opposed to the Koran, and the Cadi being attacked, escaped with his life, and with difficulty found refuge in the sanctuary. The Kahmukun having come to his refuge, the order was read a second time, but treated with such scorn that violence immediately ensued, and numbers were wounded on both sides. The troops having fired at the Muezzin, and shot the priest as he went up to prayer, a battle followed betwixt them and the townspeople, in which about a hundred of the latter fell, when a general rising all around immediately ensued. The troops were compelled to retreat and were beleagured in the fort. Abd-el-Montallb, a malcontent at Taif, once in high authority, at this time arrived at Mecca, and almost immediately after Reschid Pasha reached from Constantinople with instructions from the Porte to seize him and send him to the capital. Sherif Nazir was appointed to act in his stead until the nomination of his successor, Mohammed-bin-Awn. A similar amount of excitement, and from the same cause, had arisen at Jeddah, and both places are now in a state of siege. Meanwhile the people told the authorities that as the laws relating to slavery were founded on the Koran, they must remain unaltered; and that as the sultan, who had been always hitherto the most strenuous defender and vigorous promoter of slavery in these parts, must doubtless on the present occasion have been moved by his Allies, the French and English, the flags of these nations must be pulled down and their representatives expelled. The Pasha of Jeddah, taking the consul under his protection, proposed referring the question to the Porte, when the multitude declared that unless their wishes were complied with instantly, they would take the matter into their own hands.

Persecution in Germany.—A Mr. Earnest Mann, an American Wesleyan missionary, who was tried on the 15th January, at Wessenbourg (Bas Rhin) for having preached the Gospel in two villages near. He was accused of being a bad character, and of leading people astray by illicit teaching. These accusations were proved to be totally false, and his only crime was clearly ascertained to be, "having preached the Word of God without an authorization." He was, however, condemned to six days' imprisonment. He had been arrested on the 14th December, and immediately confined in the jail of Soultzsous Forêtes, which made, therefore, just five weeks that this Christian was incarcerated. On leaving the prison at Wessembourg, Mr. Mann was only given his liberty on the condition of never preaching within the limits of that arrondisement.

Spirit of the "Times."—The *Times* Crimean correspondent recently indulged in a tone of contemptuous inuendo, in reference to some of the Dissenting missionaries to the army, and more especially the new Methodist minister. This has elicited a letter of expostulation from Sir Andrew Agnew, M. P., who feels "most indignant at the *de haut en bas* style in which a large, conscientious, and most respectable portion of his fellow-countrymen are spoken of in a prominent part of the most influential paper of the day." The *Times* rejoins that it does not necessarily adopt the sentiments of its correspondent, though it has "very little doubt that the writer has expressed the general opinion of the camp."

THE Turkish Sultan, Abdul Medjid, after listening to the performance of a very energetic French pianist, called the delighted professor to his side, and remarked: "I have heard Thalberg, I have heard Liszt, but of all the men I have ever heard, I have never seen one perspire so much as you do."

Miss Stanley to Rome.—We are informed that Miss Stanley has at last been openly received into the bosom of the Romish Church. Her Romish predilections have been long known, and, considering her real sentiments, we believe that her conduct in regard to the Nurses was as fair as could have been expected. Miss Stanley is the daughter of the late Bishop of Norwich, and the sister of the Rev. A. P. Stanley, the biographer of Dr. Arnold.—*Record.*

THE world has one Emperor more. Kasa, brother-in-law to one of the mighty potentates of Abyssinia, having dethroned his relative, has crowned himself Emperor, under the appellation of Theodore the First, and offered his powerful amity and alliance to the Viceroy of Egypt.

COUNT ORLOFF, encountering Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers in the saloons of the Tuileries, is said to have observed smilingly, "Ah! M. le Marshal, it is you, I think, who lately visited our country." "Yes, Count," replied the Marshal, "it is I who had the pleasure of leaving a card at Bomarsund."

THE sudden restoration of Alexandria to wealth and importance by her commerce during the present century, is not perhaps so generally known. "E. W." states the population to have been but 6,000 in 1798; in 1834 it had reached 60,000; and in 1855 it has 200,000. This rapid increase tells the whole story of her growing commerce. Her *free trade with all the world* has done it.

The Exploration of Central Africa.—Dr. Couturier, a medical men, residing in Algiers, has left that city for the interior of Africa, accompanying the Tauricks on their return to their own country. A European, who was formerly a spahi, who is well instructed in the Arab tongue, goes with him; the object of the doctor being to explore the part of Africa beyond the desert.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE word Agriculture, which we use as the specific designation of this department of our paper, is a term which strictly has too limited a signification for the wide range of subjects which are intended to be here comprised. Agriculture, in its general sense, or in that which attaches to it from its Latin derivation, may be sufficiently comprehensive to embrace all the vegetable products of the soil, and so to include Botany and Horticulture. But the term is commonly used to denote that species of cultivation which aims to produce *crops*, either for the market or for other practical uses. Agriculture is thus equivalent to Husbandry, the one basing its descriptive character upon *growths*, and the other upon *harvests*. It is our design, however, in this column devoted to the "field," not to neglect the "*flowers* of the field." Botany is a study which offers to the researches of the student hardly less than *one hundred thousand* distinct species of plants, and cannot therefore be expected to be taught by a *newspaper*. It affords the subject and the material for books and even encyclopedias. But while we cannot bring a garden or conservatory of ten thousand fragrant flowers within the columns of our journal, we shall often pluck a heliotrope, a violet, or some rarer variety of growth from the floral realm, either for transplantation by our readers, or at least for their passing regalement. We therefore advise our friends, in country and in city, to look to their garden-rows, hot-beds, flower-pots, and horticultural implements, and be ready when we shall from time to time, as the seasons advances, distribute our seeds and plants.

STRAWBERRIES.

Attention can hardly be given too early in the spring—at least after the ground has begun to moisten from the warmth of the atmosphere—to the management of strawberry beds, and to preparations for the culture of this delicious fruit. Mr. Pardee, the author of the "Manual of the Strawberry," strongly urges the necessity of an early beginning, and assigns as a frequent cause of failure too a long delay. The directions to be given are few and simple. Select a place well exposed to the air and sun, dig it up to the depth of eighteen inches, and *finely pulverize* the soil. Let this be delayed no later than the first day when the ground will work well. Drain the soil, if necessary. Apply one bushel of ashes, one peck of lime, and three quarts of salt to a plat of ground twenty feet square. If the soil be in good condition for corn, it will need no other manure. At the end of ten days dig it up again, and thoroughly mix and *pulverize* it. Then level it off, and set out the plants from ten to twelve inches apart, in rows separated by eighteen to twenty-four inches. Hovey's Seedling, Burr's New Pine, and McAvoy's Superior, are good varieties of pistillate, or female plants; while a few of Longworth's Prolific, or large early Scarlet Staminate, or male plants, near by, will be needed to fructify the pistillate. But on no account should any varieties, whether staminate or pistillate, be allowed to intermix with each other. This will require especial care. A slight covering of the beds with half an inch of tan-bark or saw-dust will keep the roots moist and prevent the growth of weeds.

The beds must then be kept clear of weeds, which should be done mostly by pulling them by hand, for the use of the hoe among the plants after they have attained any marked growth will destroy numerous fibrous roots, and damage the whole.

If the plants get a good start early in the spring, a few berries will be ripened in June, though generally not a great quantity. After the first of July numerous runners will be thrown out, which will rapidly fill the grounds so closely as to prevent a crop of fruit for the next season, unless removed. Thus a large number of young plants will require to be transplanted or destroyed. If they are allowed to remain in crowded beds, they will produce but scantily. When they are one year old they may be expected to produce the largest and fullest crop.

VARIETIES OF HEDGES.

If we will not use hedges in this country for fences, they should at least be cultivated to a moderate extent for ornament. A neat hedge is one of the prettiest adornments of a country residence.

A great variety of plants are suitable for this purpose. The Osage Orange, which is seen more frequently in the Western States than on the Eastern borders, makes a compact and beautiful hedge, which will stand through a winter that does not pinch lower than 10° below zero. The Honey Locust affords another material for ornamental fences. It requires cutting twice in the season, which adds not only to its compactness, but neatness. The Buckthorn is a tough and hardy plant, but it is too deficient in spines for general adoption. It will not always be impregnable to cattle. The Hawthorn, so universal in Europe, and so frequent in song, does not flourish well in our climate. It often loses its foliage early in the season. The English Beech and Hornbean are more successfully cultivated.

Of Evergreen hedges the most valuable are the American Arborvitæ, White Cedar and Red, the Hemlock Spruce, and the Norway Spruce. Hedges of Holly and of Yew, though only occasionally seen, are deserving of more general attention among cultivators. The most approved method of cultivation is to set the plants deeply into the ground, to keep them carefully clear of weeds that they may attain a thrifty hardihood, and to exercise caution in the cutting. A hedge needs great care during its early years of growth, but it will afterwards reward the labor spent upon it by a long-lasting usefulness and beauty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At a recent session of the Ohio Pomological Society, at Cleveland, a new variety of apple was introduced, which has been named, from its delicious taste, the "*Melt in the Mouth.*" It is said to have been raised in Chester County, Pa., and to look something like the Jonathan.

The Joliet (Ill.) *True Democrat* says that apple and peach trees are nearly all destroyed in that region. Not less than four-fifths of the fruit trees in Will County are killed. The Aurora (Ill.) *Guardian* says the fruit buds are not seriously injured thereabouts except the peach.

The Shenandoah (Va.) *Tenth Legion* says that since the snow and ice have disappeared, the growing crops of grain present a most promising appearance; the wheat looks thrifty, and stands well upon the ground.

Florida papers speak of the delightful Spring weather, many of the earlier-leaved trees being already clothed in living green. The Alligator *Advertiser* says: "The cropping season is fast approaching, and our planters are getting ready for it. We saw a field of corn planted two weeks ago. The annual burning of the woods has just commenced, and in the upper part of the county the range is thoroughly burnt off."

Several varieties of French peas were recently imported into New-York from Havre. The invoice consisted of twenty cases, packed in paper cuttings. The varieties are known as the Easter Beware, Winter Bon Chretien, Catalick, and Belle Angeune, some of which are grown in the United States, but not to the perfection attained by the French cultivators. The largest weight about one pound, and sell readily at *one dollar* each; smaller ones retail for seventy-five cents, and those of ordinary size for fifty cents.

The *New-England Farmer* says: "A correspondent, who usually writes plainly enough, has sent us an inquiry, to know the best and most profitable kind of ——. This word we cannot make out; but on shewing the manuscript to different persons, the following readings were given us, viz.: 'berries,' 'beans,' 'cherries,' 'henns', and 'bears.'"

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, from Halifax, Nova-Scotia, makes an elaborate vindication of *mice*. He says: "The shy little creatures during the warm season, steal along through the tall grass, or through fields of wheat, examining carefully as they go every stalk, and if by chance some unfortunate insect is seen running up the naked stalk or half withered blade to escape danger, it is seized at once and devoured." We do not believe that these "shy little creatures," who can get into the cupboard and live on bread and cheese in-doors, will be apt to venture out in the night air for bugs.

BOOKS.

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One of the merits of the work is a spirited review of BURNS, HOWSON, COUTEBARE, MILNER, and other modern writers, and a well-digested argument on the planting of the Church in Britain by St. Paul, before the Roman Pontificate was founded.
Rev. Dr. PEABODY, in a note to Mr. Derby, after a careful reading of the proof-sheets, uses the following language:
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MRS. O. P. HURBARD'S FAMILY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Hanover, N. H.
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A FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR Young Misses will be opened at Waverlie, New-Haven, Ct., on the 7th of May next, into which a limited number of pupils will be received. The terms, and all particulars relating to the same, will be found in a printed circular, which may be obtained at the office of Joseph C. Lawrence, Esq., No. 67 Wall street, and at the office of Joseph C. Lawrence, Esq., No. 67 Wall street, and at this office, or by addressing the undersigned at Westville, New-Haven, Ct. H. A. MURRAY.
[378-383*J]

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KINDERHOOK BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Trustees of Kinderhook Academy have the satisfaction to announce that the next term will open on MAY 7th, under the auspices of its late Principal, Mr. ALEXANDER WATSON, A.M., whose distinguished ability and success as a Teacher they regard as a guarantee for thorough education. Boarders in the family of the Principal will enjoy peculiar advantages. Terms, $200 a year. Circulars at Appleton's, 346 Broadway; the Principal's till May, 16 Clinton street, Brooklyn, or the undersigned.
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382d Principal.

SALISBURY MANSION SCHOOL.—
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THE SPRING TERM of this Boarding School for Young Ladies and Misses, will open on Wednesday the 9th of April next, and continue fourteen weeks.
CIRCULARS may be obtained on application to any one of the gentlemen named below.
REFERENCES.—Rev. Dr. A. D. Smith, New-York; Rev. Dr. Geo. Prentice, do.; Rev. Dr. A. W. McClure, Secretary Am. and F. C. T. Soc., 26 Chambers-st.; Rev. Geo. W. Wood, Secretary A. B. C. F. M., New Bible House. 382-385

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING School for Boys, in Windsor, Conn.
The Summer Term of 11 weeks will commence on Wednesday, May 7th. The number of pupils is not to exceed 12. There will be a few vacancies, which may be filled by application to the Principal, J. S. WOODWORD.
WINDSOR, March 22, 1856. 382-385*

RAYMOND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, for Young Ladies, Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y.
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LETTER FROM HON. THEODORE Frelinghuysen, President of Rutgers College, N. J., to A. Ramsey, No. 195 Broadway, New-York, publisher of Dr. Jouvson's PHILOSOPHICAL CHARTS:
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NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856. 358-409c

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A dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable to the Stockholders at the office of the Company, on demand. CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1856.
380-405-P A. F. WILLMARTH, Sec'y

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the BUSINESS and condition of the MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, Jan. 1, 1856. Office, No. 146 Broadway.
Capital Stock.....$100,000 00
Reserve of January, 1856.....82,548 25
Balance Premium Account, 1855.....108,993 58
Amount of Premiums rec'd during the year, $155,221 08
" Interest and Discount.....$1,624 75
" Dividend, Annuities, &c.....7,186 02
194,030 80
Balances due sundries for dividend of 1854, agents' balances, &c.....10,892 88
Total,.....$493,270 51

DISBURSEMENTS:

Claims by death.....$73,618 00	
Expenses, taxes, salaries, commission, &c....	25,586 21
Re-insurance and purchased policies.....	9,049 63
Dividends on capital.....	7,500 00
Total,.....	$114,753 84

ASSETS:

Bonds and mortgages on property in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned.....	168,800 00
Premium loans at 7 per cent. interest.....	156,602 88
Agents' balances, and premiums in course of collection and transmission.....	20,420 43
Cash in Bank and on hand.....	5,330 63
City bonds and stocks.....	4,850 00
Interest premiums, accrued interest, and furniture.....	14,569 63
	$493,270 51

The Directors have, after appropriating a provisional fund of Two Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand, One Hundred and Ninety-Three Dollars, and Eighty-Seven Cents, ($271,193 87,) over and above the capital stock of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, declared a dividend of interest of six per cent. on the scrip, for profits declared Jan. 1, 1854, payable to the holders thereof on the adjustment of the premiums for the current year.
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And numerous others.
CORRESPONDENTS
from all sections of the Union; from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and the Holy Land, contribute to enrich the columns of THE JOURNAL. Our
COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL
articles are written weekly by a down-town merchant; one engaged in active business and having facilities for information such as cannot be surpassed. Our
PRICES CURRENT AND MARKET REPORTS
will continue to be made by the same competent hands which have heretofore conducted this department of our paper, and which have the past year given such marked satisfaction to the farming and trading portion of our subscribers.
TALENT ENGAGED.
No expense will be spared to secure every variety of talent which can enrich and enhance the value of this journal. The aim and ambition of the proprietors has been, and still is, regardless of expense, to secure in its editors, contributors, and correspondents, the very highest order of talent, and to furnish to subscribers a paper which, in point of size, cheapness, ability and value in every department, should be *unequaled* by any other religious journal published. They believe that in these respects they have succeeded.
TO THE RELIGIOUS PUBLIC.
To those of them who wish to take a religious paper we would beg leave to say, that if they will compare *The Independent* with any other paper, and if they desire a periodical of literary merit, one that will independently discuss the great questions of the day from a religious stand-point, a paper containing religious reading for the family, beside a large and varied amount of other matter, we are satisfied that multitudes of them will not hesitate to give this journal a trial.
OUR CIRCULATION, NEVER SO LARGE AS AT PRESENT,
is, we are happy to say, rapidly increasing, which is mainly owing to the kind aid and influence of many of the thousands of clergymen who are on our lists of subscribers, and who, we trust, will relax none of their efforts to increase the number of those who take *The Independent*. We hope also that the hundreds of our subscribers, each of whom last year sent from one to ten new names when renewing their own subscriptions, will not neglect to do the same this year.
For every four *new* names, sent with eight dollars, we will forward a fifth copy gratis for one year.
TERMS:
By Mail, $2 00 per annum in advance.
" 2 50 " " in three months.
" 3 00 " " at the end of the year.
By Carrier, 50 additional to the above rates.
We shall be obliged to adhere strictly to these prices.
Orders for the paper, accompanied by the money, addressed to the publisher, and pre-paid, will be considered at our risk. SUBSCRIPTIONS can commence with any number of the paper.
SPECIMEN NUMBERS sent gratis.
AGENTS.—All our agents are provided with commissions from this office, and the receipts of *none others* will be acknowledged by us. Some have authority to collect from *new* subscribers *only*—others are authorized to collect from new and old.
RENEWALS.—Persons wishing to renew their subscriptions will please remit the amount *direct to the publisher.*
NOTICE.—All papers are forwarded until an explicit order for discontinuance, and payment of all arrearages, is received. In ordering a paper stopped, or changed to some other Post-Office, be sure and give the name of the office to which it is *now sent*; this is indispensably necessary.
The annual postage on *The Independent*, sent by mail, is 26 cents.
ADVERTISEMENTS.—A limited number will be taken at TWELVE AND ONE-HALF CENTS PER LINE OF NONPAREIL FOR EACH INSERTION. Advertisements of four lines *or less* will be charged fifty cents. Business notices will be charged twenty cents a line for each insertion. Advertisements from out of town must be accompanied by the money. All advertisements must be handed in *before* Wednesdays.
As an advertising medium, *The Independent*, with its large list of subscribers is becoming more and more valuable.
EXCHANGES.—We will exchange for one year, with any paper, on the receipt of one dollar. We do not consider ourselves obligated to exchange with any paper on account of its having inserted our prospectus.
Office, No. 23 Beekman street, New-York.
March 27, 1856. JOSEPH H. LADD,
4t PUBLISHER.

1856.
INTERIOR DECORATIONS.
THOMAS FAYE & CO.,
No. 257 BROADWAY, near WARREN-STREET,
(Directly opposite the City Hall, Park Row.)
UPHOLSTERERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
Respectfully call attention to their unequalled assortment of PAPER DECORATIONS of every quality and style, suitable for the walls and ceilings of Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Libraries, Boudoirs, and Bed Chambers.
They have every style of PANELLING, from the richest and most ornate to the most chaste and simple, so displayed on screens that the effect can be fully appreciated.
Their work is superintended by a member of the firm, and its character is indicated by the award, at the *late* Fair, of the only GOLD MEDAL ever given for such an object by the American Institute.
They are sole Agents in the United States for several of the best French Manufacturers, all the new styles are received simultaneously with their appearance in Paris.
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of every quality, supplied to the country trade at the lowest market prices. 381-392

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA AND SORE THROAT.—Hegeman, Clark & Co.'s Compound Linseed Paste, Wild Cherry Lozenges, Alum and Kino Lozenges, &c., are offered. Call at the Warerooms of S. Gilbert & Co., 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-street. H. E. MATHEWS.
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THE MELODEON.
This popular instrument has become one of the "Necessaries of Life." It is suitable for churches, and a source of true comfort in a musical family.
It has been wonderfully improved of late, but the best improvement consists of the patent DIVIDED SWELL, and we advise all who are about to purchase, to procure a Melodeon with this important attachment.
Prince & Co. have received the First Premium wherever they have exhibited their instruments in competition with others; and they have the satisfaction of believing that their constant aim to excel is appreciated by the musical public.
Address, GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo,
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BOSTON AND NEW-YORK PIANOS, ÆOLIANS and MELODEANS. Bought for cash, and will be sold at very low prices. Second-hand Pianos, from $30 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to let. Great inducements given.
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PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!
ELY & MUNGER, under St. Nicholas Hotel, Manufacturers and Dealers, wholesale and retail, in Piano-fortes, Melodeons, and Parlor Organs. We desire to call special attention to our SCHOOL PIANOS, made expressly for schools, plain, substantial, and cheap. Also, the largest assortment of *Parlor* Pianos to be found, including 15 different makers in New-York and Boston, with and without the Æolian attachment.
We are also sole agents for A. W. Ladd & Co.'s celebrated Boston Premium Pianos, and Messrs. Carhart, Needham & Co.'s Melodeons—the best in the world. Liberal discount on all instruments for churches and schools. ELY & MUNGER,
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FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES, manufactured by HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 333 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These Pianos received the first premium in competion with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices low. A NEW TRIUMPH.
We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute, at the Crystal Palace, for the best Pianos. 380-392-H

LARGE STOCK OF MUSIC AND FIRST-CLASS PIANOS, MELODEONS, etc., for sale low. Music mailed free. COOK & BROTHER,
382-413-Pet 543 Broadway, New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT INVENTION.
STARR, FELLOWS & CO.'S
NEW LAMP FOR BURNING FLUID.
Patented March 18, 1855.
In setting forth the merits of this Lamp, it is not necessary to disparage any of the numerous materials used and advertised for illuminating purposes. It is sufficient for our purpose to know this fact: that the great majority of people continue to return to and use BURNING FLUID, after having tried the various kinds of Coal Oil—good evidence, we think, that it possesses many advantages over them all. Some of these advantages may be thus stated:
1st. Its universality of production. Good Burning Fluid may be procured everywhere.
2d. Its perfect cleanliness—which all will agree is a first-class virtue.
3d. Its sweetness and healthiness of odor.
4th. Its adaptation to portable as well as stationary lamps.
5th. It is not injured by age or change of climate.
6th. Its expense is below the average of other lighting materials.
We offer to the public the most
PERFECT BURNING FLUID LAMP
yet produced; at once
SAFE, SIMPLE, AND CONVENIENT.
It gives a clear, agreeable light, which may be increased or diminished at will, and is admirably adapted for light in the parlor, and for reading or sewing is unequaled. We are selling them for churches and halls daily.
STARR, FELLOWS & CO.,
No. 74 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW-YORK,
Manufacturers of FLUID, CAMPHENE,
and OIL LAMPS, and CHANDELIERS;
also, of GAS FIXTURES OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION. 379-386-D

STATEN-ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, Office No. 8 John street, two doors from Broadway, New-York, dye RIBBONS, Silk, Woolen and Fancy Goods of every description. Their superior style of dyeing Ladies and Gentlemen's Garments is widely known. Crape Shawls dyed the most brilliant, or more grave colors. All kinds of Shawls, Curtains, &c., cleansed or re-dyed. Goods received and returned by express. BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 8 John-st.,
382-418 Pet two doors from Broadway, New-York.

NEW CARPET WAREHOUSE—SPRING importions of 1856. English Carpetings and Oil Cloths. W. & T. LEWIS, No. 522 Broadway, new marble building, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, have in stock and receiving shipments of the most recherche English Carpets, comprising a choice selection of J. CROSSLEY & SON'S Medallion Velvets, with borders and fillings to match, Velvet Tapestries, Brussels, Venetians and Ingrains. Also, 8-plys of other English makers; also, Hare & Co's English Oil Cloths, and other London makers, from one to eight yards wide. Also, rich orange and crimson long wooled Sheep Skins, Coire and Adalaide Mats, the best assortment in this city, and at less prices than stores pretending to be selling at 25 per cent. less than cost or in the United States. Also, good English Brussels Carpets at 6s. 6d. and 7s. per yard. All goods warranted as represented. Call and see them. 379-430-C

BROOK'S PATENT IVORY POLISHED SEWING COTTON,
White, black, and all colors, on spools of 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards. This NEW GLACE THREAD combines the *luster of silk* with the *strength of linen*, and is superior to any other ever offered to the Trade.
For sale in original packages by the subscribers, General Agents for the United States.
STRONG & SMITH,
48 Broad street, New-York.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY now offer for sale not less than two millions of acres of FARMING LANDS, IN TRACTS OF 40 ACRES AND UPWARDS, on long credits and at low rates of interest.
These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile Prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the north-east, to Cairo, at the south, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the north-west extreme of the State; and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points, and from thence to Eastern and Southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home demand for farm produce.
The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.
Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or fields fenced, as in the Eastern States, to rally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly-broken sod usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.
Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man, with a plow and two yoke of oxen, will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking ready for corn or wheat, at from $3 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.
Corn, grain, cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo, for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.
Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the road, at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.
Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there of any value, along the water-courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of; that for those located in the interior, there are no conveyances for transporting the produce to market, railroads not having been introduced there; that to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them—and hence, Government lands there situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the lands of this company at the prices fixed.
The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska; for, although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried, either in wagons or interrupted water communications, increases the expense of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.
The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of summer or the frost of winter.
PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.
The prices will vary from $5 to $20, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase-money, to be paid in five annual instalments, the first to be paid in two years from date of the contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.
INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the cost price will be deducted for cash. The Company's Certificates of Bonds will be received as payment.
READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.
They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bed-rooms, and will cost, complete on ground chosen anywhere along the road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.
Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the lowest cash prices.
It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime, the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.
Circulars containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State; also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, &c., by contract—and other information—will be sent gratis only, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French, or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central Railroad Co.,
379-404 q 52 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO, PURE DUST, SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, PLASTER AND POUDRETTE.
SEEDS.—Grass, Clover, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn and all other Field, Flower and Garden Seeds—as usual, superiority over any thing yet in use, is acknowledged by all who try it, and its merits only need to be known, whence it will take the place of every other Saleratus in the market. It has
DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF RAISING PROPERTIES
that common Saleratus has, and is therefore less expensive; and every mother who has regard for the health of her children, will not feed them on the deadly acid compound that is the excess of acrid alkali contained in common Saleratus, which being constantly consumed in bread is very destructive to health. It deranges the stomach, secretes in the system, and is the cause of many ailments that consumers are not aware of. There is no danger in using the DIETETIC SALERATUS, it being free from all impurities, containing only the necessary qualities for raising, which is sufficient to produce
TWENTY POUNDS MORE BREAD,
of better quality, from the barrel of flour, than can be obtained by

Editors' Book Table.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE PLAN OF SALVATION.—It happens to be a fact that the writer of the present notice, though long familiar with the title of this book, and having derived from public report a very favorable opinion of its merits, had never formed a direct acquaintance with it till now. The new edition published by GOULD & LINCOLN, Boston, having been put into his hands, he has given it a careful examination, and confesses his surprise that he has so long neglected to make himself familiar with a book which has been twelve years in circulation, of which more than twenty thousand copies have been sold in this country alone, and which deserves and is destined to have a far wider circulation than it has yet obtained.

The title of the book was not felicitously chosen. It really gives no idea of the author's plan or aim. None would suspect from the title that the book is an argument against infidelity or Deism,—an argument in defense of the revelation which God has given in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. We had rather supposed that it was an attempt to philosophize on the doctrines of the evangelical system, and that it was addressed to readers who, receiving those doctrines on the authority of the Scriptures, desire a scientific explanation of them. But instead of this we find an argument addressed to doubting and inquiring minds that are yet supposed to be open to conviction. The argument is simple, lucid, striking, and so far as we know eminently original. At the same time, unlike many works on the evidences of revelation, the argument is essentially evangelical, handling from first to last the elements of the Gospel itself.

As a treatise in defense of revelation, this work belongs to the same class with the little work of Thomas Erskine on the Internal Evidence; and like that it is rich in the most quickening suggestions to thoughtful minds. Yet it is not a book for students only and men accustomed to recondite investigation. In its conception, method and style it is a book for the people as well as (in the phrase of the title page) "a book for the times."

GOD REVEALED IN NATURE AND IN CHRIST.—In the title page of this volume (published by GOULD & LINCOLN) the author of the "Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation" announces himself to th e public. The Rev. James B. Walker, of Mansfield, Ohio, a Congregational pastor, claims the honor of that work as well as of this.

The work now before us is a contribution at once to natural theology and to the evidences of the Christian revelation. It attempts to trace out not only the evidences of creation and of an intelligent Creator, but also the indications of the character of God that are given in the known laws, tendencies and progress of the world. It deals with facts much more recondite than those which are the basis of the argument in the same author's former work; and therefore it requires in the reader a closer attention, and a higher degree of general knowledge, than are necessary in studying the other. Chemistry and geology, especially the latter, are employed effectively in the argument against the most recent forms of atheism. Profound analogies between the laws of the material universe, and the laws of God's moral government are strikingly illustrated.

It was not until the "Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation" had acquired reputation in England, that it begun to be appreciated in this country. Meanwhile, the author had parted with his interest in the copyright for a trifling consideration. Perhaps we may render a service to the American public by informing them that this new work is already published on the other side of the water in two editions, and that the sale of this American work on natural theology is there a hundred times greater than the sale of the Aberdeen Burnet prize essays on the same subject.

THE HUNDRED DIALOGUES. Boston: Morris Cotton, Publisher.

This is a book that will be especially popular with boys. It will render easy and attractive one of the most important school exercises. Boys like novelty, freshness and humor, and here they have it. This is not a re-hash of old stories, but a collection of almost entirely new pieces, which will give a zest to school exhibitions. It will make also a pleasant diversion for families having several children to divide the parts. The moral tone of the book is good. It will doubtless have a large sale.

NOTES OF A VOLUNTEER. Edited by C. M. SMITH. Buffalo: A. Burke.

If these notes are genuine they are really valuable materials for the history of the French Revolution of the last century. If they are fictitious, they exhibit a very careful study of that period, and an accurate knowledge of details. A soldier of the Republic moving from station to station, mingling freely with all classes, learning the secrets of the Directory, finally becoming himself a tenant of the Bastile, sets before us in the way of simple narrative a minute and graphic picture of that era. Our only criticism upon the book is that it deals too exclusively with the bad side of the Revolution, having nothing to relieve its shades, and looks as if it were written in the interest of Louis Napoleon.

CITY RELIGIOUS NEWS.

REVIVAL IN THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF KINGS COUNTY.

We have taken pains to learn some of the results of the missionary labors of Rev. Samuel Backus, in the Kings County Hospital, a class of labors that seem to bear preëminently the impress of the Savior's spirit and example.

For months his reception in the Hospital had been cordial, with a steady increase of attention and apparent interest in his instructions and prayers. An unseen influence presently showed its work upon the minds of the inmates in several of the wards or rooms, causing its subjects to listen with anxious concern to the plainest kind of religious teaching. What all ministers who are accustomed to labor in revivals are familiar with, was strongly shown in many cases—the intensity of interest in religious truths caused by their novelty and startling importance when first brought home to the mind as realities of personal application. This was peculiarly noticeable among the Roman Catholics, when taught for the first time the things of spiritual religion, as enforced by their own creed.

Submission, peace, and hope, came in the usual way, and seemed as permanent as in other revivals. Cases of awakening and conversion have been seen in every part of the Hospital, and among both men and women. But the greatest change has been in what is called the Magdalen ward, which for some weeks had the appearance of a continuous inquiry meeting. So great was the change, that some who were skeptical in such matters thought there must have been a supernatural power exerted by the missionary. They could not conceive in what other way swearing and fighting and noise should be so suddenly changed for solemnity and quiet, and attention to religious reading. Of those in this ward, and those who have left, more than a dozen have professed a determination to live not only a new but a prayerful and religious life. In all the Hospital, including those who have died in peace and faith, nearly thirty individuals give what all would consider good evidence of having passed from death unto life. We know what they have been, and rejoice with trembling, and yet cannot but rejoice. Could any thing but the grace of God have brought about such results? And if he has condescended to save such souls as these, can his people innocently neglect them?

An important use of the ministry for the poor is in the benefits conferred on professors of religion, many of whom, mostly foreigners, are always to be found in our institutions. Some are from churches where membership affords little evidence of vital piety. Others are from those which require a profession of conversion; but they have been poor and distressed, shut off from ordinances, and many of them have become backsliders. When overtaken by sickness, or about to die, their wanderings from God rise up to their view and fill them with dismay, and they long for some one to guide them back to Christ, but not knowing where to look, they welcome the minister as an angel of mercy.

Another interesting feature is the readiness with which Roman Catholics often receive the plain teachings of Christian truth. Without any formal renunciation of their church they seem to embrace Christ with a strong and living faith. Very lately, as a woman was drawing very near to death, she was asked if she was a Catholic. "Yes," said she, "I am a Catholic, but all I want is a strong faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; he is all my hope."

Other hopeful results of this mission have been reported heretofore in *The Independent*, in the articles entitled "Short and Simple Annals of the Poor."

Morning Prayer-Meetings.—A pleasing state of religious interest is now existing in the Presbyterian Church in Fourteenth street on the corner of Second Avenue, Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith's. *Morning prayer-meetings* are held in the lecture-room, which are abundantly attended, and preaching is had in the evenings. A strong religious influence rests upon the whole congregation."

A correspondent who has imbibed the atmosphere of these delightful morning-meetings says: "They are refreshing indeed. They begin promptly at eight o'clock, and close exactly at half-past, yet in this short time we have *multum in parvo*. Thus, we had six prayers this morning, besides a few remarks, and several little singings. The meetings are marked by great solemnity and tenderness of feeling; and it especially does our *business-men* good thus to begin the day.

Revival in a Sunday-School.—We learn that a remarkable degree of religious interest pervades the Sabbath-school connected with the Bethesda Baptist church in Christopher street in this city. Ten scholars in the small school of a feeble church have been converted to God, and the influence of the Divine Spirit is visibly resting upon the whole. These fruits blossomed and matured in a manner entirely unexpected, and when the congregation as we learn were breaking up and removing to another place.

Union Theological Seminary.—The eighteenth anniversary of the "Society of Inquiry" connected with the Union Theological Seminary was held on Monday evening, March 31st, at the Seminary Chapel. The exercises were opened with prayer by Dr. Hitchcock, Addresses on subjects intimately connected with the missionary work were made by Messrs. J. S. Hoyt, O. E. Cobb, J. G. Coffing, and E. L. Hurd. Mr. G. H. White, the President of the Society, presented some statistics of missions connected with the Seminary.

This Society—which is but one among many in the various Theological Seminaries throughout the land—has done much to foster a missionary spirit among the students. Of the four hundred and eight alumni of the Seminary, one ninth have become foreign missionaries. This good proportion is steadily increasing, and for the past five years has averaged one-sixth. Six young men have gone since last June. Of those now remaining in the Seminary, one-fifth design to enter the foreign field; and of the present senior class, one-fourth. The situation of the Society in the thoroughfare of news affords abundant opportunities for gathering intelligence respecting the work. In the past seven months it has been personally visited by no less than eight missionaries from various parts of the world.

Accessions to Baptist Churches.—Since the first of January, about sixty persons, we have been informed, have united on profession of faith with the Baptist church in Cannon street of which Rev. Joseph Banvard is pastor.

In the same time, between twenty and thirty additions have been made to the Sixth street Baptist church, Rev. Mr. Norton's. We learn also that a revival of religion is in progress in the Baptist Tabernacle, of which Dr. Lathrop is pastor; the work is described as one of great power with less than the usual stir.

Home Missionary Society.—The annual collection in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, for the American Home Missionary Society was taken last Sabbath, amounting to $328 25. In addition to this sum, nearly fifty dollars were found in the plates designated for the American Missionary Association

The Bible in Newspaper Form.—On Monday evening a meeting was held at the Tabernacle to consider the propriety of printing the Bible in newspaper form. Mr. Solomon Jenner presided. The Rev. Messrs. Parker, Graham, Wood, Loomis, and others addressed the assemblage. It is proposed to print portions of the Bible in newspaper form for gratuitous circulation among the lowest and poorest classes. It is hoped that by the successful carrying out of such a plan, many persons who would otherwise never read the Scriptures may be brought to a knowledge of their truths and precepts, and be profited thereby unto the salvation of their souls. Appropriate measures were taken to raise a fund for this purpose.

Converts from Romanism.—On Sabbath before last, at the Rutgers street Presbyterian church, of this city, (Rev. Dr. Krebs, pastor,) a Pole and his wife, converts from Romanism, were admitted to the communion of the church, and baptized, together with their three children. The occasion attracted a large number of persons to witness the service. It is stated that these persons were convinced of their former errors and brought to a knowledge of the truth through the persevering efforts of one of their countrymen, Rev. Stephen Spoczynski, lately a Roman Catholic priest, but now a licentiate of the presbytery of New-York.

How The Independent is Read.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following encouraging note:

EDITORS OF INDEPENDENT.—Having occasion, a day or two since, to drop in at the rooms of a Young Men's Christian Association of this vicinity, we inquired of a gentleman who is well informed on this subject, the journals that are most read by the frequenters of this favorite literary resort. He replied that all the papers usually seen anywhere are regularly placed upon the tables, and that all are more or less perused. We then named half a dozen of the more prominent religious journals now published, and on inquiring the *scale of preference* with which they are regarded, were informed that the readers divide these journals into two classes; the first consisting of *The Independent* alone, and the other embracing all the rest.

"*The Independent*," said our informant, "is read more than all the others put together." He then told us that the copy of *The Independent* served to the Association is literally *worn out every week*, so that often nothing remains of it to be put on file but tattered shreds. On turning then to the file where these fragments are preserved, we observed that the sheets in many places are totally illegible.

A single roast chicken among a party of hungry travelers could not be more completely devoured than every successive issue of *The Independent* on the tables of this Association. Its meat is eaten not only, but its very bones are picked and broken. . . . . .

I am, yours truly.

We may be permitted to add to the above, that we shall henceforth send two copies of *The Independent* to this Young Men's Christian Association, and if necessary still another to be used on the file.

New-York Institution for the Blind.—The managers of this institution have presented their twentieth annual report, which is a pleasing record of usefulness and prosperity. It is now more than a quarter of a century since this institution was founded. Beginning with three blind children who had lost their sight by ophthalmia in the Almshouse, it now numbers one hundred and sixty-three pupils. The greatest difficulty experienced during the year, has been in the manufacturing department, which has not been profitable in a pecuniary point of view, from lack of sufficient capital properly to sustain it.

We are happy to learn that the intellectual education of the blind is an art which is being practised with increasing success every year. The report informs us of pupils received into the institution in grossest ignorance from coarse and uncultivated families, who after their graduation return intelligent and well educated, to exert a strong influence over the household for its elevation and refinement.

The blind generally have a great aptitude for music. It is one of the merciful provisions of a kind Providence that they who are denied the capacities of the eye should be more abundantly endowed with the powers and pleasures of the ear. Great numbers of scholars become skillful practical musicians, whose services in churches and elsewhere are eagerly sought.

The past year has been to the inmates one of general healthfulness, which is greatly promoted by a salutary system of recreations and amusements in which they engage.

Houston street Church.—The Presbyterian church on the corner of Houston and Thompson streets, in this city, of which Rev. T. R. Smith is pastor, have sold their church edifice—we believe to a Reformed Presbyterian body—and are now worshiping in the Rev. Mr. McKee's church, Dutch Reformed, in Sixth Avenue—the two congregations alternately occupying the same building.

Jersey City.—The congregation of the Second Presbyterian church of Jersey City, which was organized three years ago and has since occupied the brick church in Barrow street, is now making preparations to build a new edifice during the summer months. The site selected is in South Sixth street, near Erie, and the amount to be expended in the enterprise is allotted at $14,000. The pastor of the church is Rev. Charles E. Hoover, who is well known as a stanch advocate of the cause of Temperance.

Sunday-school Offerings.—The various Sunday-schools of this city that are connected with the American Sunday-school Union are in the habit of giving a pledge near the beginning of every year to collect a certain amount of money for the Union during the year. We have been shown several of these promissory cards, and notice that one school names $200, another $250, another $275, and another $500. We are told that none of these pledges are ever broken, and that many are often over-filled. Last year the united offerings of Sunday-school scholars in this city were no less than $6000. This was the amount given to this association alone, while the schools habitually contribute to numerous other benevolent and missionary organizations.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

The Prohibitory Law Nullified.—We announced in brief, in our last, the extraordinary decision given by the Court of Appeals in this State against the constitutionality of the Prohibitory Liquor Law. Not having the arguments of the Court before us at that time, we did not enter into any particulars. The opinion of the majority of the Court was pronounced by Judge Comstock, and has been widely circulated in the papers. It makes no little pretension in its display of learning and profundity, and if not deep, is muddy. The argument is based upon that restrictive clause in the constitution of the State, which says that "No member of this State shall be disfranchised or deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. Nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

On this the Court say that "that is property which the law of the land recognizes as such," and that this constitutional provision establishes what they call, "the inviolability of property." We should like to see some of these modern judges equally concerned to make out an argument on the inviolability of liberty. But there is no probability of this; for the whole tendency of that school of jurists is to exalt the right of property to a higher sacredness than any other right. This decision quotes and even italicizes the sentiments of Blackstone to that effect. And they declare that property is a thing so consecrated and set apart from all right of interference on any pretext of the public safety or the public good, that "that which belongs to the citizen in the sense of property, and as such has to him a commercial value, cannot be pronounced worthless or pernicious, and so destroyed or deprived of its essential attributes." According to this wonderful jurisprudence, the legislature having once constituted or "recognized" a thing as property, cannot undo its own act and declare it no longer property. If a legislature once declare foxes or bears running wild to be property, they cannot afterwards pronounce them *ferœ naturæ*. The source and end of this particular theory will be found in the assumption, which we shall soon meet, that the laws having once recognized negroes as property, the legislature is incompetent ever afterwards to declare them free.

The legislative authority of a State is competent to take from a man all his property, or his liberty, "by due process of law," either as a punishment for offense committed, or by way of prevention of crime or public danger. They have the right to take "private property for public use," as has been the practice of governments in all ages; only our constitutions say it shall not be thus taken "without just compensation." But naturally, and except as limited by the written constitution, the possession of property and the right to be protected in its possession by the power of the State, is wholly subject to the public security and welfare. And all these attempts to make property paramount to the public good, are dangerous to liberty, and ought to be discountenanced. We have not room to pursue the scrutiny, but quote a paragraph or two from the *Tribune*:

The Prohibitory law differs only from the previous excise laws in extending to wholesale dealers a prohibition long in existence as to retail dealers, and admitted by the Court of Appeals to be perfectly constitutional in its application to the latter, and in reënforcing that prohibition, by subjecting liquors kept to be sold in violation of its provisions to seizure and confiscation by due process of law.

The majority of the Court of Appeals have placed themselves in a dilemma, upon one horn or the other of which they must be gored. If the Legislature have the right, as the Court seems expressly to admit, to regulate trade according to the Legislature's view of the interests of the public—then, in spite of all the argumentation about the constitutional sanctity of property and of the right to sell as the essence of property—the law for the suppression of intemperance, pauperism and crime is constitutional: for after all said and done, it is only an act to regulate the trade in liquors. If, on the other hand, the right of selling is an essential part of the right of property, which the Legislature cannot touch, as the Court, in stating the grounds of their decision, seem to maintain, then is not only this law, but all previous laws restraining the trade in liquors, unconstitutional; and, for that matter, half the laws on our statute-book—the Legislature being thus stripped of all the power it has been supposed to possess to protect the community against the traffic in articles of a pernicious character.

What does the Court of Appeals think of laws prohibiting the sale of unwholesome meats and other articles of food, and authorizing their seizure and destruction? What does it think of the like proceedings in the case of obscene books and prints? What does it think of the seizure and destruction of the "property" of gamblers and counterfeiters—merely on the ground that the Legislature does not approve the particular use to which this property is put by its owners?

The Governor of Wisconsin.—Immediately on the rendition of the decision of the Supreme Court, that Mr. Bashford was duly and legally elected Governor of the State, he took the oath of office in presence of the judges. Next day, he proceeded to the executive apartment in the State-House and demanded possession. Mr. M'Arthur, the Lieutenant-Governor, who had taken the chair on Barstow's resignation, declined to vacate the rooms, but asked the Governor if it was his intention to use force to obtain possession. The Governor said that the apartments were his by right, and if possession was refused he should use the force necessary to obtain it. Mr. M'Arthur then yielded the keys to this constructive force. The new Governor then sent a brief message to the legislature, inclosing the decision of the Court, and announcing his assumption of the duties and responsibilities of the office. The Assembly at first refused to receive the message, but on a sober second thought, submitted to what they could no longer resist, and so resumed their legislative duties. Wisconsin is at peace, and Bashford is Governor.

From California.—By the steamship Illinois we have San Francisco advices to March 5th, and a million and a quarter in gold. The chief subject of interest is the trial of Cohen for embezzlement of the funds of Adams & Co., of which he was appointed receiver. The charge amounts to $350,000. The cash-book and ledger of Adams & Co. has been found floating in the bay, with some important leaves cut out, which increases the excitement. Henry Meiggs, the absconding defaulter, has written from Chili that he can enter into profitable business and eventually pay all his debts, if he can remain unmolested by requisitions for his surrender as a criminal. The *Alta California* says:

"The export of precious metals to all quarters in February was $3,470,356, which added to that of January, $3,415,814, gives $6,886,170 as the total export thus far this year. If these amounts be taken as a criterion for the whole of the current year, the aggregate will show a great falling off from preceding years."

The Union.—Col. J. W. Forney, late clerk of the House of Representatives, has sold his interest in *The Union* newspaper at Washington, and retired, owing, it is said, to a difference of opinion between him and his senior partner, Gen. Nicholson, as to the choice of Presidential candidates, the latter being favorable to the reëlection of Mr. Pierce, while Mr. F. is warmly devoted to the political fortunes of Mr. Buchannan. The Union of the States survives.

Indian War in the North-West.—By late arrivals, it appears that the hostilities of the Indian tribes in Oregon and Washington Territories are becoming more bold and destructive. Many settlers have been killed or driven off.

A memorial to the President of the United States asking him for the removal of General Wool from the command of the military department of the Pacific, has been adopted by the Legislative Assembly of Oregon.

Two Judges at Once.—Justice Warren, the newly appointed judge of the Police Court in 85th street near Fourth Avenue, has found a rival on the bench. Justice Bogart, who was removed for malconduct, still claims and keeps his seat, and both courts go at the same time, in one room. Mr. Bogart justifies himself by the allegation that he has received no official information of his removal from office, and that Mr. Warren has exhibited to him no proof of his appointment.

Tenement Houses.—This term, in New-York denotes houses which are let in parts, some of them being built for that purpose, and many contrived to inflict the greatest amount of misery upon the inmates, and bring a rent of 10, 15, and it is said in some cases 25 per cent., yearly to the owners. A committee of the legislature have just made a personal examination of a large number of these wretched places, with a view to the expediency of some additional legislation to prevent some of the monstrous abuses of the system. The following description is given of a place called "Rotten Row," in Laurens street, in the heart of the city. Landlord's name not given:

"There are fourteen houses, front and rear, and worse specimens of tenant houses are not to be found in the city of New-York. There are forty-eight apartments in the front, and one hundred and twenty-eight in the rear houses, and there is not a single room in which the wood-work is not decayed, and where more than one-half the plaster has not fallen from the walls. The stairways are all as dark as night, and the stairs are broken and filthy. The rents for a room range from $9 to $2 per month, and they, as would be supposed, occupied by the very poorest of the laboring class in the city. The basement of one of the buildings is kept by a man as a boarding and lodging-house. There are two rooms and a passage-way, with a ceiling five feet and eight inches high. There are a number of bunks, built against the walls in the rear room, which is without light, and several others erected against a partition passage-way. More miserable lodgings could not readily be found. In answer to our interrogatories, the wife of the keeper said they charged one shilling a night to lodgers, or four shillings a week."

Missouri Railroad.—It seems that the Hannibal and St. Josephs Railroad Company, running across Northern Missouri, from near Quincy, Ill., to the point about half way from the mouth of the Kansas River and the Nebraska line, are not dependent on the impaired credit of the State for their means, but have a grant of land from Congress, which gives them an independent credit. They have negotiated a loan for $4,000,000 of their first mortgage bonds, on 600,000 acres of land located on the line of the road. This amount, with $3,000,000 State bonds, gives them ample cash means to complete the road in 1857. Forty miles are now graded, 8000 tuns rails purchased and now delivering, and six miles laid down. These lands are reported to be equal to any in the United States. Many of them are particularly adapted to the cultivation of hemp and tobacco, and through three counties the road will run on extensive beds of coal.

Foreign Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THREE STEAMERS.

THE steamship Emeu arrived at Boston on the 27th, with news from Europe to the 12th inst. The Fulton arrived in New-York on the 29th, with dates to the same day. The Canada, arriving at Halifax, brought intelligence to the 15th.

The Peace Conference at Paris sits daily; but nothing in regard to the proceedings had transpired.

Intelligence from the Crimea states that a neutral line had been traced between the Allied and the Russian armies. The White works at Sebastopol were blown up on the 28th of February.

A financial crisis had occurred at Constantinople and in Norway, and it is feared that it will become general throughout the Continent.

An order to suspend hostilities had been forwarded to Omar Pacha and Selim Pacha. Omar was on his way to Constantinople, to give an account of his conduct.

The Allies were constructing wooden huts on both banks of the Bosphorus for their troops, and English engineers were laying out a camp on the Asiatic coast.

Mr. Buchanan was entertained on the 11th inst. by the Lord Mayor of London, and made a speech.

A FOURTH ARRIVAL.

We have intelligence still later than the above, brought by the Atlantic, which arrived in New-York on Wednesday noon, April 2d, bringing dates from Liverpool to March 19th. No clue to the mystery of the absence of the Pacific has been revealed.

The most prominent feature by the news is the birth of an heir to the throne of France. The child is a male, and has been named Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph. The reasons for these names are very simple. He is called Napoleon and Louis after his father; Eugene from his mother Eugenie; Jean after the Pope, who is to be his godfather; and Joseph in compliment to his intended godmother, the Queen of Sweden whose name is Josephine.

Already extended descriptions of the new comer have crept into the European journals, in all of which the writers agree that he is a fine robust boy. It is stated also that he has a surprising abundance of chestnut colored hair, resembling his father's.

A gala-day and evening in Paris followed the announcement of the event. Guns were fired with almost interminable salutes, and bonfires and illuminations lighted the city throughout the night.

In regard to the Peace Negotiations, the plenipotentiaries have held no meeting since last advices, and matters remain precisely as they were. Peace is now considered a certainty, and it is expected that the protocol will be signed in a few days. Secrecy as to the proceedings is still observed.

Parliament has adjourned over the Easter holidays. Mr. Dallas has proceeded to London. Mr. Buchanan has taken formal leave of the Queen; Lord Palmerston accompanied Mr. Buchanan, and in this act the English papers see an indication that the Premier desires to stand well with the United States. There is nothing new to report respecting the difficulties with America.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.—APRIL 2.

This Review is written, and our Prices Current are corrected-weekly, by an experienced man, expressly for this journal, and may be relied upon as correct.

ASHES.—The market is firm. We have no change of importance to notice in prices. Sales of Pots at $6 00 and Pearls at $8 00.

COTTON.—The buoyant feeling last noticed has continued throughout the week, uninfluenced by the unfavorable news per propeller Emeu. The demand has been quite active, chiefly for intransitu lots; and with accounts from the South of a favorable character all pertaining to the market has been improved. We quote an advance for the week of ⅛@¼ of a cent, to which our subjoined quotations are conformed. The sales are 25,000 bales. We quote—

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	9	9	9	9
Middling	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling Fair	11	11	11¼	11¾
Fair	11¾	11¾	12	12¾

COFFEE.—There has been very little stirring this week to what might be expected for the season of the year. Everything, however, has been backward this year; even now, in the second month of spring, we have all the concomitants of midwinter, and so long as these influences last no great activity can be expected. Holders manifest the same degree of firmness as formerly, and the moderate business done shows a strong market. Sales of 3500 bags Rio at 10@12c.; 2500 bags Laguayra at 12@12¼c.; 2000 bags Maracaibo at 11⅜@12½c.; 2000 Bahia and 1000 other kinds at former prices.

STOCK OF COFFEE ON HAND APRIL 1, 1856.

Rio	84,818 bags	Java	340 bags
Laguayra	7233 bags	Java	11,000 mats
Maricaibo	583 bags	St. Domingo	75 bags
Bahia	6310 bags		
Bags			49,457
Mats			11,000

FISH.—The state of the market is not materially different from last week's. Dry Cod are dull and lower; Mackerel are quite plenty and quiet; Pickled Herring are much reduced in prices owing to liberal arrivals and the termination of Lent, at which time they were very scarce, and prices rose to an extravagant height. Sales at $3 25@3 75. For prices of other kinds see our revised Prices Current.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Since our last weekly notice of the Flour market we have experienced a lively local and Eastern demand, especially for the low and medium grades; these have arrived sparingly, and with our stock much diminished, holders have been able to realize an advance of 12½c. per bbl. on what we call superfine. Much of that passed as superfine by our present inspectors is hardly fair No. 2. The fact is, New-York city has no standard of inspection, and consequently it is oftentimes very difficult for us to decide how low to quote superfine. Millers and merchants in this State it appears to us are blind to their own interests. The character of our Flour in Europe will soon be so bad, if it is not already, that all their orders for Flour will be sent to other ports, and orders for Wheat only will come here. This has been demonstrated to certain extent the past winter—Wheat commanding from twelve to twenty per cent. higher prices relatively than Flour. An effort has recently been made by the leading men in the trade to remedy this serious evil, and we trust it will be successful. The advices from Europe since our last were quite favorable for breadstuffs. The supplies from this country proved to be much less than they had anticipated; but we have repeatedly assured them that the exporting power of this country had been immensely over-estimated by writers for the daily press, who are totally ignorant of our great staples. There is doubtless in the hands of our farmers from a third to a half of the last crop of Wheat, much of it of very poor quality, and mainly in the hands of rich owners, who are contending for the extreme prices of last autumn, which they may realize; but it would have been better to have sold last fall, and thereby saved the interest and the loss in weight, etc. The season is exceedingly backward, and we do not look for any addition to our stock until the 16th or 18th of April, and not then to any extent. Canadian Flour has been in good demand, and with very light receipts our stock is very much reduced, and prices have advanced 87½c. ₱ bbl. Southern Flour has arrived freely, and has been taken liberally on arrival at full prices, especially for the better grades; these are less plenty, and are now held higher. Rye Flour is less plenty, and in good demand at improved prices. Corn Meal has declined, but is more active and is plenty. Buckwheat Flour is scarce, and in fair demand at better prices; sales at $1 62@2 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN.—The market for Wheat since this day week has been more active, the arrivals have been small and in some instances holders have been able to realize improved prices for prime parcels—of which there is a meagre supply. The inquiry has been briefly confined to the wants of millers, with something doing for export at the close—our stock of merchantable Wheat is too meagre to admit of large shipments, nor do we expect to see any addition to it until the 25th of May or the 1st of June, the daily arrivals we think will hardly equal our home wants. Prices are still irregular. Rye has been offered more freely, and has declined, the demand for export has subsided in part. Prices are unaltered at the close. Barley is still scarce and wanted at $1 20@1 80. Oats have improved, with a better demand and less arriving. White Beans have been in fair demand at $1 62½@2 50 ₱ bush. Canadian Peas are dull at $1 08@1 12½. Southern Black Eyed Peas are quiet at $2 12½@2 18¾ ₱ bag of 2 bushels. Corn has been freely offered and with some advance in freights early in the week, prices declined. Since then with less offering and less stringency in the rates of freight holders have had the advantage and a slight reaction is apparent—the long passage of the Atlantic has retarded business materially—at the close the demand exceeds the supply.

HIDES.—The market is very firm, with a fair demand—the arrivals are light. Sales of 2000 Augustura, 20@21 lbs. at 24¾cts.; 1000 Buenos Ayres in Boston, for this market at 26¾ cts; 8000 Buenos Ayres here at 27 cts. 6 months, part less 1 ₱ cent, the highest prices ever paid in the New-York market; 3000 Rio Grande at 26¾ cts., and 600 Montevido to arrive at 27 cts., usual weights and selection. Stock on hand, 86,000.

MOLASSES.—Has been dull, and prices on Cuba Clayed are at least one cent lower. There is also a tendency downward noticeable in all descriptions. Sales of 2500 bbls. New-Orleans at 40@46c.; 200 prime Trinidad at 37c.; 300 Porto Rico at 40@45c.; 300 hhd. Cuba Clayed at 30@33c.; and 50 hhd. Neuvitus Syrup at 42@43c.

STOCK ON HAND APRIL 1, 1856.

	Hds.	Bbls.
New-Orleans	—	6,969
Cuba Muscovado	1,421	—
Porto Rico	327	—
Cuba Clayed	120	—
Texas	—	306
Total	1,868	7,265

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits Turpentine has been more active at the late heavy decline, the arrivals are to a fair extent and the stock reaches 20,000 bbls. Sales of 2400 bbls. at 37½@38 cts., including one lot of 300 bbls. as low as 37 cts. Closing steady at 38 cts. cash. Crude is nominal in price. Shipments are being made of 5500 bbls. from first hands. Common Rosin is firm under favorable advices from Europe. Sales of 3600 bbls. Wilmington at $1 60 ₱ 310 lbs., delivered. Fine qualities are scarce. Tar is dull and heavy at $2 37½ for Thin. Stock, 18,000 bbls.

OILS.—A good business has been done in English Linseed, and prices are well supported. Sales of 30,000 gals. at 84@85 cts. cash. Crude Whale is in better supply—prices tend downward. Small sales at the Eastward at 80@81 cts. cash. Refined is quiet but steady at 90 cts., time. Crude Sperm is stationary, with sales of good quality at $1 82@1 88. Lard Oil is in light stock, but the demand has entirely subsided. Sales of 3000 gals. Western Winter at 93 cts. cash. Red is dull at 62½ cts. cash.

PROVISIONS.—The rapidly diminishing stock Pork of in our yards since 21st of March has imparted great firmness to the market. Since our last this has become more generally known, which has induced a brisk demand, in part speculative, and prices in consequence have advanced 81¾@87½c. per bbl. on Mess and 25c. per bbl. on Prime—the latter now quite out of first hands, and, as will be seen below, reaches only 1289 bbls. This small supply can only be temporary. There are sellers of Mess for all the month at $16 50, with a few buyers at $16 00. Prime Mess is held with more firmness, in consequence of the favorable advices from Europe by the Canada. The reduction in the stock of Pork for the month is 24,823 bbls., leaving a stock of all kinds of 22,460 bbls. This is owing to the backward season. Beef has varied but little. The stock has diminished during the month 11,393 bbls., but is still large. The demand has increased for local consumption, and more has been taken for ship stores. Prime Mess Beef is quiet, and prices are unchanged. Beef Hams are held with more firmness, with less offering. Bacon is scarce and much wanted, at full prices. Cut Meats are up, plenty, and have advanced. Lard is more plenty, and is quiet and lower. Butter has improved, and is scarce. Cheese is dull and heavy.

STOCK OF PORK AND BEEF, MARCH 1, OLD AND NEW.

PORK.		BEEF.	
Clear	bbls. 66	City Mess	bbls. 270
Mess	14,027	City Prime	540
Thin Mess	815	Repacked Mess	17,137
Prime Mess	1319	Repacked Chicago Mess	16,242
Prime	17	Railroad Beef	1287
Prime	1289	Refuse Mess	694
Rump	548	Refuse Prime	15
Refuse Mess	172	Other Refuse	793
Refuse Prime	320	Mess	265
Other Refuse	1154	Prime Mess	9045
UnInspected	8381	Country do	8985
		Country Prime	880
	bbls. 22,460	Uninspected	18,114
			tcs. & bbls., 69,357

RICE.—Has continued heavy and inactive. The stock accumulates, and is now not less than 9000 tcs. Sales of 600 tcs. at 4@4¾c.—the latter price for Prime, and an extreme figure. Closing steadily, but without activity.

SPELTER.—Holders are less firm. Sales of 125 tons, part to arrive, at $6 87½@6 50, 6 mos.

SUGARS.—With fair receipts from Cuba, and a stock, though light for the season, yet ample for the demand, prices have fallen off fully ¼c. per lb., which has inspired some activity from Refiners, who, notwithstanding their heavy purchases of Manillas recently, are very poorly stocked, and have been working their houses not more than three-quarters of their capacity. Loaf is very scarce, and Crushed daily diminishes, with but a moderate supply of other kinds refined good for the spring business. The sales are 5000 hhd. 2000 boxes Havana, and 8000 bags Manilla—the latter before arrival to a Refinery at 7⅞@7¾c.; the former at our quotations, being mostly of Cuba Muscovada at 6½@7⅞c. The receipts from January 1 to April 1, 1856, and same time 1855, are for the former 87,500 hhds., 15,000 boxes, and 128,000 bags; for the latter, 78,908 hhds., 6100 boxes, and 33,000 bags. We annex the total stocks on hand 1st April for four years:

COMPARATIVE STOCK FOR FOUR YEARS.

1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Hhds. 95,501	10,472	19,277	14,084
Boxes 11,495	2,027	7,562	2,380
Bags 11,923	9,881	4,850	.....

TALLOW.—Opened with a strong demand for export, with sales of 500,000 lbs. Butchers' Association at about 10c.; but since, the demand has subsided under less favorable advices from Europe. Sales of 30,000 lbs at 10@10¼c., in lots.

TEAS.—Three auction sales have occurred since our last review the first one proved a failure, the qualities being unsuitable to the wants of the trade and offered in a manner not likely to secure sales. The second and third were lively, and for the fine descriptions full prices were realized. A large number of the Young Hysons on the last offering were of very low grades, and some of them only brought 12¾ cts.—which is the lowest prices we ever recollect of recording. The Blacks, at all the sales, were mostly withdrawn, the views of holders being very firm in the maintainance of present prices, as the arrivals this season have been very large, and for sometime to come they do not expect any further receipts.

TOBACCO.—All kinds of Leaf are firm and in good demand, but transactions are restricted by the small supply. Sales of 200 hhds. Kentucky at 8@14c.; 400 bales of Havana at 20@28c.; 200 cases Seedleaf at 7@20c.; 80 cases Florida at 20@32c.; and 11 hhds. Virginia at 8¾@11c. The stocks of Domestic and Foreign on hand 1st April are as follows:

STOCK OF DOMESTIC.

	Ky.	N. C.	Ohio	Md.	
Stock on h'd Mch. 1,	2114	358	—	—	hhd
Received since	803	254	—	—	347
	2917	612	—	—	1057
Delivered since,	506	246	—	—	560
Stock April 1, 1856,	2411	366	—	—	497

STOCK OF SPANISH.

	Havana bales	Cuba bales	Sagua bales	Yara bales	Cien bales
Stock on h'd Mch. 1, 1856	1568	258	157	780	—
Received since	2813	656	429	316	—
	3881	911	586	1046	—
Sales since	1954	811	239	159	—
Stock on h'd Apl. 1, 1856	1927	100	347	887	—

WOOL.—The market has lost none of its firmness, the supply is believed